VOL. V.-NO. 46.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER \$13,1851.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

CHAPTER XX.—Kentuck.

Our readers may not be unwilling to glance back for a brief interval at Uncle Tom's Cabin on the Kentucky farm, and see what has been transpiring among those whom he had left be-hind.

was enjoying his after-dinner cigar. Mrs. Shelby sat in the door, busy about some fine sewing; she seemed like one who had something on her mind, which she was seeking an oppor-

had a letter from Tom?"
"Ah! has she? Tom's got some friend there,

"Ah! has she? Tom's got some friend there, it seems. How is the old boy?"

"He has been bought by a very fine family, I should think," said Mrs. Shelby—"is kindly treated, and has not much to do."

"Ah! well, I'm glad of it—very glad," said Mr. Shelby, heartily. "Tom, I suppose, will get reconciled to a Southern residence—hardly want to come up here again."

"On the contrary, he inquires very anxiously," said Mrs. Shelby, "when the money for his redemption is to be raised."

"I'm sure I don't know," said Mr. Shelby.

Once get business running wrong, there does seem to be no end to it—it's like jumping from

thing might be done to straighten matters. Suppose we sell off all the horses, and sell one

with his wife.

Mrs. Shelby ceased talking, with something of a sigh. The fact was, that though her hus-

contrive to raise that money? Poor Aunt Chloe, her heart is so set on it."

"I'm sorry if it is. I think I was premature in promising. I'm not sure now but it's the best way to tell Chloe, and let her make up of one who had "learned in whatsoever"

Shelby."

"Well, well, Emily, I don't pretend to interfere with your religious notions, only they seem extremely unfitted for people in that condition."

"They are indeed," said Mrs. Shelby, and that is why from my soul I hate the whole thing. I tell you, my dear, I cannot absolve myself from the promises I make to these helpless creatures. If I can get the money no other way, I will take music scholars—I could get enough, I know—and earn the money myself."

"You wouldn't degrade yourself that way, Emily? I never could consent to it."

"Degrade! would it degrade me as much as to break my faith with the helpless? No, indeed."

"They are indeed," said Mrs. Shelby, and the said up to go to make up the sum of his redemption money—Mose and Pete were thriving, and the baby was trotting all about the house, under the care of Sally and the family generally.

Tom's cabin was to be laid up to go to make up the sum of his redemption money—Mose and Pete were thriving, and the baby was trotting all about the house, under the care of Sally and the family generally.

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"Well, you are always heroic and tra dental," said Mr. Shelby, "but I think you had better think before you undertake such a piece

Here the conversation was interrupted by the appearance of Aunt Chloe at the

the verandah.

"If you please, missis," said she.

"Well, Chloe, what is it?" said her mistrerising, and going to the end of the balcony.

"If missis would come and look at dis y

lot o' poetry." t o' poetry."

Chloe had a particular fancy for calling

"Well, laws, I's a thinkin, missis, it's time Sally was put along to be doin something. Sally's been under my care, now, dissome time, and she does most as well as me, considerin; and if missis would only let me go, I would help fetch up the money. I aint afraid to put my cake, nor pies nother, 'long side no perfectioner's'.

Eaw sakes, who's aleard—as down fiver somer near my old man, perhaps?" said Chloe, speaking the last in the tone of a question, and looking at Mrs. Shelby.

"No, Chloe, its many a thousand miles off," said Mrs. Shelby.

Chloe's countenance fell

Chloe's countenance fell.

ing of dat ar very thing; cause I shouldn't need no clothes, nor shoes, nor nothin—I could save every cent. How many weeks is der in a year,

missis!"

"Fifty-two," said Mrs. Shelby.

"Laws, now, dere is! and four dollars for each on 'em. Why, how much'd dat ar be!"

"Two hundred and eight dollars," said Mrs.

"I wouldn't hear to missis' givin lessons nor nothin—massr's quite right in dat ar—'twouldn't do, no ways. I hope none our family ever be brought to dat ar while I's got hands."

"Don't fear, Chloe, I'll take care of the honor of the family," said Mrs. Shelby, smiling. "But

agwine to de river with some colts, and he said I could go long with him; so I jes put my things together. If missis was willin, I'd go with Sam to-morrow mornin, if missis would write my pass, and write me a commendation."

"Well, Chloe, I'll attend to it, if Mr. Shelby has no chiestics."

has no objections. I must speak to him."

Mrs. Shelby went up stairs, and Aunt Chloe,
delighted, went out to her cabin to make her

"Law sakes, mass'r George, ye didn't know I's a gwine to Louisville to-morrow," she said to George, as entering her cabin he found her busy in sorting over her baby's clothes. "I thought I'd jis look over sis's things and get 'em straitened up. But I'm gwine, mass'r George, gwine to have four dollars a week, and missis is gwine to lay it all up to buy back my old man agin!"

"Whew!" said George, "here's a stroke of business to be sure. How are you going?" Suppose we sell off all the horses, and sell one of your farms, and pay up square?"

"Oh, ridiculous, Emily! You are the finest woman in Kentucky, but still you haven't sense to know that you don't understand business—women never do, and never can."

"But, at least," said Mrs. Shelby, "could not you give me some little insight into yours—a list of all your debts at least, and of all that is owed to you—and let me try and see if I can't to my old man, and tell him all about it, won't ye?"

help you to economize."

"Oh, bother! don't plague me, Emily—I can't tell exactly. I know somewhere about what things are likely to be, but there's no trimming and squaring my affairs, as Chloe trims crust off her pies. You don't know anything about business, I tell you."

And Mr. Shelby, not knowing any other way of enforcing his ideas, raised his voice—a mode of arguing very convenient and convincing, when a gentleman is discussing matters of business

CHAPTER XXI.

"The grass withereth—the flower fadeth." Mrs. Shelby ceased talking, with something of a sigh. The fact was, that though her husband had stated she was a woman, she had a clear, energetic, practical mind, and a force of character every way superior to that of her husband's; so that it would not have been so very absurd a supposition to have allowed her capable of managing as Mr. Shelby supposed. Her heart was set on performing her promise to Tom and Aunt Chloe, and she sighed as discouragements thickened around her.

"Don't you think we might in some way contrive to raise that money? Poor Aunt

her mind to it. Tom'll have another wife in a state he was, therewith to be content." year or two, and she had better take up with seemed to him good and reasonable doctrin

father and mother were well. The style of the letter was decidedly concise and terse, but Tom thought it the most wonderful specimen of composition that had appeared in modern times. He was never tired of looking at it, and even

He was never tired of looking at it, and even held a council with Eva on the expediency of getting it framed, to hang up in his room. Nothing but the difficulty of arranging it so that both sides of the page would show at once stood in the way of this undertaking.

The friendship between Tom and Eva had grown with the child's growth. It would be hard to say what place she held in the soft, impressible heart of her faithful attendant. He loved her as something frail and earthly, yet almost worshipped her as something heavenly and divine. He gazed on her as the Italian sailor gazes on his image of the child Jesus—with a mixture of reverence and tenderness; and to humor her graceful fancies, and meet those thousand simple wants which invest childhood like a many-colored rainbow, was Tom's chief delight. In the market at morning his eyes were always on the flower stalls for rare

"Because it is of no use for them to read. It their villa on Lake Pontchartrain. The heats of summer had driven all who were able to leave the sultry and unhealthy city, to seek the shores of the lake and its cool sea breezes.

St. Clare's villa was an East Indian cottage, surrounded by light verandahs of bamboo work, and opening on all sides into gardens and pleasure grounds. The common sitting room opened on to a large garden, fragrant with every picturesque plant and flower of the tropics, where winding paths ran down to the very shores of the lake, whose silvery sheet of water lay there, rising and falling in the sunbeams—a picture never for an honr the same, yet every hour more beautiful.

"Because it is of no use for them to read. It don't help them to work any better, and they are not made for anything else."

"But they ought to read the Bible, mamma, to learn God's will."

"Oh, they can get that read to them all they need."

"It seems to me, mamma, the Bible is for every one to read themselves. They need it a great many times when there is nobody to read it."

"Eva, you are an odd child," said her mother.

"Miss Ophelia has taught Topsy to read," Continued Eva.

"Yes, and you see how much good it does. Topsy is the worst creature I ever saw."

hour more beautiful.

It is now one of those intensely golden sunets which kindles the whole horizon into one

the water.

Tom and Eva were seated on a little mossy

Tom sung—

"Oh, had I the wings of the morning,
I'd fly away to Canaan's shore;
Bright angels should convey me home;
To the new Jerusalem." "Where do you suppose new Jerusalem is Uncle Tem?" said Eva.

bright.'''
Tom sung the words of a well-known Methodist hymn-

"I see a band of spirits bright,
That taste the glories there;
They all are robed in spotless white,
And conquering palms they bear."
"Uncle Tom, I've seen them," said Eva.
Tom had no doubt of it at all; it did not surprise him in the least. If Eva had told him she had been to heaven, he would have thought it entirely probable.

entirely probable. "They come to me sometimes in my sleep those spirits;" and Eva's eyes grew dreamy, and she hummed, in a low voice—

"Whose, Miss Eva 2".

The child rose and pointed her little hand to the sky; the glow of evening lit her golden hair and flushed cheek with a kind of unearthly radiance, and her eyes were bent earnestly

"I'm going there, she said, "to the spirits bright, Tom; Pm going before long."

The faithful old heart felt a sudden thrust; and Tom thought how often he had noticed grown thinner, and her skin more transparent d her breath shorter; and how, when she ran or played in the garden, as she once could for hours, she became soon so tired and languid. He had heard Miss Ophelia speak often of a

heavenly eyes, their singular words and ways, are among the buried treasures of yearning hearts. In how many families do you hear the legend that all the goodness and graces of the living are nothing to the peculiar charms of one who is not. It is as if heaven had an especial band of angels, whose office it was to sojourn for a season here, and endear to them the wayward human heart, that they might bear it upward with them in their homeward flight. When you see that deep, spiritual light in the eye, when the little soul reveals itself in words sweeter and wiser than the ordinary words of weeter and wiser than the ordinary words of children, hope not to retain that child, for the

The colloquy between Tom and Eva was interrupted by a hasty call from Miss Ophelia.

"Eva—Eva—why, child, the dew is falling; you musn't be out there."

Eva and Tom hastened in.

Miss Ophelia was old, and skilled in the tactics of nursing. She was from New England, and knew well the first guileful footsteps of that soft insidious disease which sweens

of that soft, insidious disease which sweeps away so many of the fairest and loveliest, and, before one fibre of life seems broken, seals them

deceive her.

She tried to communicate her fears to St.

"What a question, child! people never do."
"Why don't they?" said Eva.
"Because it is of no use for them to read. It

Topsy is the worst creature I ever saw."

"Here's poor Mammy!" said Eva. "She
does love the Bible so much, and wishes so she could read. And what will she do when I can't read to her?"

"Well, of course, by and by, Eva, you will have other things to think of, lesides reading the Bible round to servants. Not but that is very proper; I've done it myself when I had health. But when you come to be dressing

Eva took the jewel case, and lifted from it a diamond necklace. Her large, thoughtful eyes rested on them, but it was plain her thoughts were elsewhere.
"How sober you look, child!" said Marie.

"To be sure they are. Father sent to France for them. They are worth a small fortune."
"I wish I had them," said Eva, "to do what

I please with."

"What would you do with them?"

"I'd sell them, and buy a place in the free States, and take all our people there, and hire teachers, to teach them to read and write." Eva was cut short by her mother's laughing

"I'd teach them to read their own Bible, and write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them," said Eva, steadily. "I know, mamma, it does come very hard on them, that they can't do these things. Ton feels it— Mammy does—a great many of them do. I think it's wrong."
"Come! come! Eva, you are only a child!

You don't know anything about these things," said Marie; "besides, your talking makes my Marie always had a head-ache on hand for any conversation that did not exactly suit her.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Are sisters, Sal and Nance resources, pa? "No, my son. Why do you ask that ques

"Because I heard uncle John say if yo would only husband your resources, that you would get along a great deal better than you do. And I thought it would be a good idea, because you wouldn't have so many young men here for supper every Sunday night—that's all, pa."
"I say, old woman, come and put this child

AFRICAN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES Travellers in Africa all coincide in one in portant particular, namely, that the natives of that continent exhibit a remarkable degree of genius, and display in their numerous manufac-tured articles such a knowledge of mechanics

war-horns made from the tusks of elephants and other animals; their musical instruments— the strings of the "banjo" being formed from fibres of trees. Their bags for carrying mate-rials, and baskets of all sizes and descriptions, are wrought with great symmetry and beauty are wrought with great symmetry and beauty from sea-grass and the leaves of their innumerable and useful trees, plants, &c. The palm tree, says a traveller, "is applied by them to three hundred and sixty-five uses. Huts are thatched with palm leaves; its fibres are used for fishing tackle, ropes, sieves, twine, &c.; a rough cloth is made from the inner bark; the fruit is roasted, and is excellent; the oil serves for butter; and the wine is a favorite drink.

for butter; and the wine is a favorite drink.

In some portions of Africa, they are exceedingly skilful in making canoes. These are dug out of trees, and are amazingly large. Some are capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred and fifty persons, besides ten or twelve hands to pull. Mats in abundance, of all kinds, sizes, and qualities, are manufactured, chiefly by the women. These mats are used for many purposes—to sleep on partition off rooms for by the women. These mats are used for many purposes—to sleep on, partition off rooms, for bed-curtains, bags, carpets, &c.; the fine ones make nice table-covers, and are used for clothing. They look as if they were woven—are sometimes eight feet wide, and fifteen or twenty feet long.

Clothes are made in abundance; they are some first terms and all feet they are some first terms.

Like a meteoric fire that is fled, And the darkness is intenser than before I am drooping as a willow o'er the dead, For the idols of my bosom are no more! They are gone!
Bright the youthful hopes I've cherished—

They are fled;

In adversity they perished-

They are dead. What a melancholy pilgrimage is life! With misfortune we have such a bitter strife. From the sickly infant's cradle to the tomb, We have very little sunlight through the gloom. Our passage from the cradle to the bier, Can be compassed by the sorrow of a tear. Golden visions flit before us in the sun, And, like schoolboys after butterflies, we run, Till the better part of life is nearly past, Then they vanish, and we perish, all aghast! As experience and existence whirl us on,

I once saw a loving mother clasping hands With her son, who went away to other lands, And I know they did not tear the twain apart, Till the agony had refit the mother's heart. O, how wildly was her bosom throbbing then! Would there never were such misery again! All the night the mother dreams about her son; In the morning she awakes, but he is gone-

How unhappy, how embittered, is my soul; How dejected, how deserted, in my grief-No such anguish can a mortal one control, Its expression gives my bosom slight relief, For no sympathy has bidden it to heave With emotions loving, passionately true, But in loneliness 'tis left alone to grieve,

That Affection's purest touch it never knew. There are many wretched creatures that I know, Who do wander with their faces to the ground-Stalking only in the pestilence of woe, They are never in a happy feeling found-

Flowers they had planted. Withered all away; Fabrics they had builded, Went into decay; Syrens they had followed, Vanished with the day. First they lived in gladness Trusting hoping on— Alas! they woke in sadness— Everything was gone-

Yesternight I cheated sorrow, With the promise of to-morrow; But to-morrow now is here-Ah! the future is as drear As it ever was before-And my castles in the air, That I piled up everywhere,

Are no more!

JOHN F. WEISCHAMPEL, Jr. Baltimore, Md., November, 1851.

We have just received the following thrilling Ann Alexander, Captain John S. Deblois, of New Bedford, by a large sperm whale, from the lips of the captain himself, who arrived in this city from Paita, on Sunday last, in the schooner Providence. A similar circumstance has never been known to occur but once in the whole his-

been known to occur but once in the whole history of whale fishing, and that was the destruction of the ship Essex, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, and which many of our readers fully remember. We proceed to the narrative as furnished us by Captain Deblois, and which is fully authenticated by nine of the crew in a protest under the seal of the U. S. Consul, Alex. Ruden, Jr., at Paita.

The ship Ann Alexander, Captain S. Deblois, sailed from New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 1st, 1850, for a cruise in the South Pacific for sperm whale. Having taken about 500 barrels sperm whale. Having taken about 500 barrels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual in-

of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual interest occurred until, when passing Cape Horn, one of the men, named Jackson Walker, of Newport, N. H., was lost overboard in a storm. Reaching the Pacific, she came up the coast, and stopped Valdivia, coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last she called at Paita, for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her voyage to the South Pacific.

On the 20th of August last she reached what is well known to all whalers as the "Off-Shore Ground," in lat. 5 deg. 50 min. south, lon. 102 deg. west. In the morning of that day, at about 9 o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighborhood, and about noon the same day they succeeded in making fast to one. Two boats had gone after the whales—the larboard and the starboard, the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Captain Deblois. The whale which they had struck was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running some time, the whale turned upon the boat, and, rushing at it with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous jaws, and taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a common-sized chair! Captain Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster with the starboard boat, and succeeded, against all expectation, in rescuing the whole of the crew of the boat, nine in number. ed, against all expectation, in rescuing the whole of the crew of the boat, nine in number. Affining has the distillary of arranging in a principle of the part of the par There were now eighteen men in the star-board boat, consisting of the captain, the first mate, and the crews of both boats. The fright-

blow should he appear, the ship moving about five knots, when, looking on the side of the ship, he discovered the whale rushing towards her at the rate of fifteen knots! In an instant the monster struck the ship with tremendous violence, shaking her from stem to stern! She quivered under the violence of the shock as if she had struck upon a rock. Captain Deblois immedicut away the anchors, and get the cables overfastened around the foremast. The ship was then sinking rapidly. The captain went to the cabin, where he found three feet of water; he, however, succeeded in procuring a chronometer, sextant, and chart. Reaching the decks, he ordered the boats to be cleared away, and to beam-ends, her top-gallant yards under water. They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been able to save, he discovered that they had only twelve quarts of water, and not a mouthful of provisions of any kind! The boats contained eleven men each—were leaky, and night coming on, they were obliged to bail them all

night to keep them from sinking.

Next day, at daylight, they returned to the ship, no one daring to venture on uoard but the

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY A WHALE.

Thrilling account of the destruction of a whale ship by a sperm whale—Sinking of the ship—Loss of two boats, and miraculous escape of the crew.

We have just received the following thrilling his men. Captain Deblois was kindly and hospitably received and entertained at Paita by Captain Bathurst, an English gentlemen residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner Providence, Captain Star-

board the schooner Providence, Captain Starbuck, for this port, arriving here on Sunnay last, the 12th instant.

At Paita, Captain Deblois entered his protest at the United States Consulate, which was authenticated by the following officers and seamen on board at the time of the disaster, the two officers and rest of the crew having shipped on board other vessels: Joseph K. Green, first mate; James Smith, third mate; John Morgan, carpenter; James Riley, cooper; James McRoberts, John Smith, Wm. Smith, Henry Reid, and Charles F. Booth, seamen.

THE WIDOW OF COLOGNE.

In the year 1641 there lived in a narrow obscure street of Cologne a poor woman named Marie Marianni, with an old female servant for her sole companion. She inhabited a small, tumble-down, two-storied house, which had but two windows in front. Nothing could

mainder of the evening.

As the servant continued silently to turn her

These things troubled the simple mind of poor Bridget, yet she dared not speak of them to her usually haughty and reserved mistress.

On the next evening, as they were sitting silently at work, a knock was heard at the

Marianni.
"I cannot think," replied her servant; "'tis

ow nine o'clock." "Another knock! Go, Bridget, and see who it is, but open the door with precaution." The servant took their solitary lamp in her

a sinister and far from hallowed expression.

"To what, father, am I indebted for this late visit?" asked the old lady. "To important tidings," replied the priest,

"Which I am come to communicate."

"Leave us, Bridget," said her mistress. The servant took an old iron lamp, and went up stairs to her fireless chamber. "What have you to tell me?" asked Marie

"Some which may eventually prove so." "Some which may eventually prove so."

"The stars, then, have not deceived me!"

"What, madame!" said the priest in a reproving tone; do you attach any credit to this lying astrology? Believe me, it is a temptation of Satan, which you ought to resist. Have you not enough of real misfortune, without which it without which it is a temptation of the interpretary of t

I share in common with many great minds. Who can doubt the influence which the celestial bodies have on things terrestrial?" "All vanity and error, daughter. How can an enlightened mind like yours persuade itself that events happen by aught save the will of

God ? " "I will not now argue the point, father; tell me rather what are the news from France?"
"The nobles' discontent at the prime minisand were soon answered; and in a short time they were reached by the good ship Nantucket, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, Captain Gibbs, who took them all on board, clothed and fed them, and extended to them in every way the greatest possible hospitality.

On the succeeding day, Captain Gibbs went to the wreck of the ill-fated Ann Alexander, for the nurseous of twiter to recover a constitute of the careful of t has for its object peace, on condition of the car

> "However, madame, let us not be too confident; continue to act with prudence, and assume the appearance of perfect resignation. Frequent the church in which I minister, place yourself near the lower corner of the right hand aisle, and I will forewarn you of my next

> Resuming his large cloak, the priest depart-ed, Bridget being summoned by her mistress to

and from church, together with the "sickness of hope deferred," began to tell unfavorably on her health; she became subject to attacks of intermitting fever, and her large bright eyes seemed each day to grow larger and brighter. One morning, as passing down the aisle, Father Francis for a moment bent his head towards her, and whispered: "All is lost!"

With a powerful effort, Marie Marianni subdued all outward signs to the terrible emotion.

dued all outward signs to the terrible emotion which these words caused her, and returned to her cheerless dwelling. In the evening Fa-ther Francis came to her. When they were

"Monsieur de Cinq-Mars is arrested." "And the Duke de Bouillon?"

"The treaty with the King of Spain?" "At the moment it was signed at Madrid, the cunning cardinal received a copy of it." "By whom was the plot discovered?"
"By a secret agent, who had wormed him-

the name of 'The Old Nun,' and was regarded with considerable respect.

Marie Marianni usually lived in the room on the ground floor, where she spent her time in needlework; and her old servant Bridget occupied the upper room, which served as a kitchen, and employed herself in spinning.

Thus lived these two old women in a state of complete isolation. In winter, however, in order to avoid the expense of keeping up two consolation—miserable in the present and hopeless in the future—Marie Marianni expir-

ed in the beginning of July, 1642. As soon as her death was known, a magis trate of Cologne came to her house, in order to make an official entry of the names of the defunct and her heirs. Bridget could not tell either; she merely knew that her late mistriss

was a stranger.
Father Francis arrived. "I can tell you the rather Francis arrived. "I can tell you the names of her heirs," he said. "Write—the King of France; Monsieur the Duke of Orleans; Henrietta of France, Queen of England."

"And what," asked the astounded magistrate, "was the name of the deceased?"

"The High and Mighty Princess Marie de Medicis, widow of Henry IV, and mother of the reigning King!"

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LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

It was late in the summer afternoon, and the doors and windows of the large parlor all stood open to invite any stray brave that might feel in a good humor to enter. Mr. Shelby sat in a large hall opening into the room, and running through the whole length of the house to a balcony on either end. Leisurely tipped back in one chair, with his heels in another, he

tunity to introduce.
"Do you know," she said, "that Chloe has

want to come up here again."

one bog to another all through a swamp—borrow of one to pay another, and then borrow of
another to pay one—and these confounded
notes falling due before a man has time to smoke a cigar, and turn round-dunning-letters and dunning messages-all scamper and hurry-scurry."
"It does seem to me, my dear, that some-

nlar stations on pot every night hia, respective-

ng the new sys-ent by mail for June 12—lyi ad Solicitor in

nd Adamantine

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sale, will recei blisher, York tout the Unit

"Confectioner's, Chloe."

"Law sakes, missis, taint no odds—words is so curis, can't never get 'em right!" "But, Chloe, do you want to leave your

"Laws, missis, de boys is big enough to do days works—dey does well enough—and Sally, she'll take de baby—she's such a peart young un, she won't take no lookin arter." "Louisville is a good way off."
"Law sakes, who's afeard—its down river

Chloe's countenance fell.

"Never mind, your going there shall bring you nearer. Chloe. Yes, you may go, and your wages shall every cent of them be laid aside for your husband's redemption."

As when a bright sunbeam turns a dark cloud to silver, so Chloe's dark face brightened immediately—it really shone.

"Laws, if missis isn't too good. I was thinking of dat ar very thing; cause I shouldn't need.

"Whye!" said Chloe, with an accent of surprise and delight; "and how long would it take me to work it out, missis?" "Some four or five years, Chloe; but, then, you needn't do it all; I shall add something

when do you expect to go?"

"Well, I want spectin nothin; only Sam, he's

preparation.
"Law sakes, mass'r George, ye didn't knov

mebody else."
and accorded well with the settled and thought "Mr. Shelby, I have taught my people that ful habit which he had acquired from the read and accorded well with the settled and thought "Mr. Shelby, I have taught my people that their marriages are as sacred as ours. I never could think of giving Chloe such advice."

"It's a pity, wife, that you have burdened them with a morality above their condition and prospects. I always thought so."

"It's only the morality of the Bible, Mr. Shelby."

"Wall wall Emily I don't protect to inter-

back.

The rest of this letter gave a list of George's school studies, each one headed by a flourishing capital; and also told the names of four new colts that appeared on the premises since Tom left; and stated in the same connection that

bosom, and expects to read them when she passes beyond the veil. At this time in our story, the whole St. Clare establishment is, for the time being, removed to their villa on Lake Pontchartrain. The heats

sets which kindles the whole horizon hat one blaze of glory, and makes the water another sky. The lake lay in rosy or golden streaks, save where white-winged vessels glided hither and thither like so many spirits, and little golden stars twinkled through the glow, and looked down at themselves as they trembled in

ing to the glassy water, which, as it rose and fell, reflected the golden glows of the sky.
"There's 'a sea of glass, mingled with fire.'"
"True enough, Miss Eva," said Tom; and

"Oh, up in the clouds, Miss Eva."

"Then I think I see it," said Eva. "Look in those clouds—they look like great gates of pearl; and you can see beyond them—far, far off—it's all gold. Tom, sing about 'spirits bright?"

"They are all robed in spotless white, And conquering palms they bear." "Uncle Tom," said Eva, "I'm going there."

cough, that all her medicaments could not cure; and even now that fervent cheek and little hand were burning with hectic fever; and yet the thought that Eva's words suggested had never come to him till now.

Has there ever been a child like Eva? Yes, there have been, but their names are always on grave-stones, and their sweet smiles, their heavenly eyes, their singular words and ways, are among the buried treasures of yearning hearts. In how many families do you hear the

seal of Heaven is on it, and the light of immortality looks out from its eyes.

Even so, beloved Eva! fair star of thy dwelling! Thou art passing away, but they that love thee dearest know it not.

she had noted the slight, dry cough, the daily brightening cheek—nor could the lustre of the eye, and the airy buoyancy born of fever,

Marie was busy, turning over the contents of

seat in an arbor at the foot of the garden. It was Sunday evening, and Eva's Bible lay open on her knee. She read—"And I saw a sea of glass, mingled with fire."

"Tom," said Eva, suddenly stopping and pointing to the lake, "there 'tis."

"What, Miss Eva?"

"Don't you see—there?" said the child, pointing to the glassy water, which as it rose and to the glassy water, which as it rose and to the content of the plant when I had health. But when you come to be dressing and going into company, you wen't have time. See here!" she added, "these jewels I'm going to give you when you come out. I wore them to my first ball. I can tell you, Eva, I made a sensation!"

Eva took the jewel case, and lifted from it a diamond necklace. Her large, thoughtful ing to the glassy water, which as it rose and

"Are these worth a great deal of money,

"Set up a boarding-school! Wouldn't you teach them to play on the piano, and paint on

Eva stole away; but after that, she assiduously gave Mammy reading lessons.

as to agreeably surprise all who have heard of or been privileged to behold their handiwork. Iron ore of superior quality is found in im-mense quantities, and from it are made, by the untaught natives, ornamental and useful arti-

was, that they spoke of a glory to be revealed—a wondrous something yet to come, wherein their soul rejoiced, yet knew not why—and though it be not so in the physical, yet in moral science that which cannot be understood is not always profitless. For the soul awakes, a trembling stranger, between two dim eternities—the eternal past—the eternal past—the eternal past—the eternal past—the eternal past—the eternal past—and the one they now wond will be now seemed rather and the vices and shadowy movings which come to her from out the cloudy pillar of inspiration have each one echoes and answers in her own expecting nature—its mystic imagery are so many talismans and gems inscribed with nave each one echoes and answers in her own expecting nature—its mystic imagery are so many talismans and gems inscribed with whole had settled flow on would seem to pass acress her face, her eyes gree misty, and her thoughts were afar.

"Mamma," she said suddenly to be revealed—the like which she could afford us in the luxuries, and what we consider the necessities of life, from her profile tropical soil?

Well might the poet, speaking of Africa, exclaim:

"Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown, Bask in the plendors of the solar zone:

"Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown, Bask in the plendors of the solar zone:

"Aworld of wonders—where creation seems No more the work of Nature, but her dreams."

Christian Statesman.

"All what is the ration of the wind, and suffered the monster to pass her. After had fairly passed, they kept off to overtake and attack him again. When the ship had reached within about fifty rods of him, and assassin. When the ship had reached within about fifty rods down the was naking of the skin assassing the wish. As he cannot have each one chose and shadowy movings which come to her from out the cloudy pillar of inspiration have each one echoes and answers in her own expecting nature—its mystic imagery are so many talismans and gems insertibed with unknown, the plent of the product of the work of Nature, an

struck upon a rock. Captam Deblois immediately descended into the forecastle, and there, to his horror, discovered that the monster had struck the ship about two feet from the keel, abreast the foremast, knocking a great hole untirely through has bottom, through which the water roared and rushed in impetuously. Springing to the deck, he ordered the mate to board, to keep the ship from sinking, as she had a large quantity of pig iron on board. In doing this, the mate succeeded in relieving only one anchor and cable clear, the other having been We perceive the golden phantom hopes are gone get water and provisions, as the ship was keeling over. He again descended to the cabin, but the water was rushing in so rapidly that he could procure nothing. He then came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and was the last himself to leave the ship, which he did by throwing himself into the sea and swim-ming to the nearest boat. The ship was on her

> captain, their intention being to cut away the masts, and fearful that the moment that the masts were cut away the ship would go down. With a single hatchet, the captain went on board, cut away the mast, when the ship rightboard, cut away the mast, when the ship righted. The boats then came up, and the men, by
> the sole aid of spades, cut away the chain cable
> from around the foremast, which got the ship
> nearly on her keel. The men then tied ropes
> round their bodies, got into the sea, and cut a
> hole through the decks to get out provisions.
> They could procure nothing but about five gallons of vinegar and twenty pounds of wet
> bread. The ship threatened to sink, and they
> deemed it imprudent to remain by her longer,
> so they set sail on their boats and left her.
> On the 22d of August, at about 5 o'clock P. On the 22d of August, at about 5 o'clock P. M., they had the indescribable joy of discerning a ship in the distance. They made signal.

WHOLE NO. 254.

"Dear mistress!" said the old woman Marie Marianni hid her face in her handkerchief, and spoke no more during the re-

As the servant continued silently to turn her wheel, she resolved in her mind several circumstances connected with the "Old Nun." She had often surprised her reading parchments covered with red wax, which, on Bridget's entrance, her mistress always hurriedly replaced in a small from box.

One night, Marie Marianni, while suffering from an attack of fever, cried out, in a tone of unutterable horror. "No. I will not see him." unutterable horror: "No; I will not see him! Take away you red robe—that man of blood and murder!"

"Who can it be at this hour?" said Marie

hand, and went to the door. She presently returned, ushering into the room Father Francis, a priest who lived in the city. He was a man of about fifty years old, whose hollow cheeks, spare features, and piercing eyes, wore a sinite and features.

Marianni of her visiter. "I have had news from France."

"Good news ? "

subjecting yourself to imaginary terrors?"
"If it be a weakness, father, it is one which

"Thank God!"

visit " "I will do so, father."

open the door. From that time, during several months, the old lady repaired regularly each day to the church; and she often saw Father Francis, but he never spoke or gave her the desired signal. The unaccustomed daily exercise of walking to and from church, together with the "sickness

alone, she asked; "Father, what has happened?"

"My enemies, then, still triumph?"
"Richelieu is more powerful, and the King more subject to him than ever." That same night the poor old woman was seized with a burning fever. In he delirium the phantom-man in red still pursued her, and her ravings were terrible to hear. Bridget, seated at her bedside, prayed for her, and at the end of a month she began slowly to recov-

The first message of Governor Campbell was communicated to the Tennessee Legislature on the 28th ultimo. It occupies only two columns of the Nashville Banner, and, with the excepsay. One must not be too hard upon young people."

"Not too hard, certainly; but we have a right to their submission and respect."

"For my part, dear lady, I am satisfied with possessing, as I do, my son's affection."

"I congratulate you, Bridget," said her mistress, with a deep sigh. "Alas! I am also a mother, and I ought to be a happy one. Three sons, possessing rank, fortune, glory; yet here I am, forgotten by them, in poverty, and considered importunate if I appeal to them for help. You are happy, Bridget, in having an obedient son—mine are hard and thankless!"

"Poor dear lady, my Joseph loves me so fondly!"

"You cut me to the heart, Bridget; you little know what I have suffered. An unhappy supplies the control of the Compromise measures, is exclusively devoted to State affairs. He devotes much attention to internal improvements, and states that \$2,600,000 have been subscribed to the Memphis and Charleston road; over \$2,000,000 to the road from Louisville to Nashville to Columbia. All these works, he says, deserve the countenance of the State. The mode of electing Judges and Attorneys General he urges should be charged, and suggests that they be chosen by the people. The finances of the State are in a healthy condition, with a surplus in the Treasury.—Nat. Intelligencer. THE CAUSE AND CHAMPIONS OF LIB-

Kossuth has at last reached Southampton and the people there have received him with the honors due to his exalted character and services. Lord Palmerston, too, has intimated a willingness to grant him a public audience, should he desire it. The London Times, then, is not the organ of either the People or Government of England. Its fierce assaults on the great Hungarian have proved as impotent as the petty attacks of its humble imitator among American ex-honorables and attachés. Some of our cotemporaries think Kossuth is

a very ill-behaved man, if all the stories told by the above-named gentry are true; if he really did wish to confer with his fellow-revolutionists at certain points on the Mediterranean; if it be true that an Italian Jew is his business man or factor, that badly-dressed, dirty-looking "Jews, Gentiles, and Infidels," are found in his train, that he affiliated with democratic fugitives from oppression. They hope all this is false—they hope he behaved more like a gentleman than to be caught in such company, and to be sympathizing with any but respectable, well-to-do people, too refined to consort with the unshorn, unwashed masses—they trust that it will be proved that he has been duly impressed with the immense honor of being admitted to take passage on board an American man-of-war, that the weight of this obligation has effaced from his mind all recollections of his country, and that he will proceed at once to our shores, and make a proper return for our unparalleled kindness, by becoming a peaceful squatter in the West They fear, however, that he has mistaken his mission, the genius of our institutions, the rights of our flag, and the purpose for which the Missiesippi was put at his disposal, and they would have him know that this was a mere charity, the sole object being to bring him to a safe asylum, where he might shift for himself in as quiet a manner as possible.

Judging from the tone of letter-writers and Washington organs, even our staid and respectable Government appears to be shocked at the burning words of Freedom Kossuth is pouring out into the ears of Europe-to be in some trepidation lest it should lose caste or incur danger, by sheltering under the stars and stripes a man who dares on board a United States vessel defy oppression and predict its downfall. The Ministers of the Allied Powers, seeing its timidity, if reports be true, are about to protest against a public reception to the illustrious exile; and should it be granted demand their passports.

Very good. Give Kossuth a reception. let them go to the ____ their employers. We submit to our countrymen, whether it is not time to have done with such foolery. Kossuth to-day is precisely what he was two years ago, when Daniel Webster paid him such a tribute as no American statesman has paid to any European Patriot. He is more feared and other two men, rests the cause of Popular Freedom in Europe. Read the following eloquent synopsis of the man's acts, from the New York Daily Times, whose course in relation to the champions of Popular Rights abroad is worthy

"From time to time the Magyar race had Brick, the leader of the company, immediately were fought, heroic labors were per-Battles were fought, heroic labors were performed, great men arose as leaders, and the dark despotism of Austria was illuminated by fierce but transient gleams of patriotic endeavor on the part of the subject people. But all had been in vain. Hungary lay to all appearance dead. Her people were crushed by the most oppressive imposts, the most cruel enactments. The great mass of them had been serfs, bound to the soil by Austrian law bought and sold. to the soil by Austrian law, bought and sold like Southern slaves. Maria Theresa had modified their condition to some extent, but still they were subject, in property, in personal lib-erty, and in military fealty, to the dominant

"The Hungarian Diet of 1832 laid the basis of a Democratic movement. Composed, as it was, mainly of land-holding classes, it took great strides towards the emancipation of the peasant serfs. Every male inhabitant of mature age was made a voter. The language of the country was restored to its laws. National institutions were incorporated and endowed. Public works of internal improvement were constructed. And all needful steps were taken to elevate that depressed and sinking land to the free-dom and condition of a modern State. All these measures were steadily opposed by the Austrian Government; but they were advocated with energy and eloquence by the young and reso-lute patriots of the Hungarian Diet. Foremost among them, in activity, enthusiastic devotion to the cause of his country, and in overwhelm-ing power, was Louis Kossuth. Debarred by osition from taking part in the debates, h spoke to the great mass of the Hungarian people through the press. He was seized by myrmidons of Austrian law, in the dead of night, on the banks of the Danube, blindfolded, and thrown into a dungeon. After a long time he was brought out, subjected to the form of a trial, condemned, and let down into a deep damp dungeon, within the castle of Buda Pesth "His imprisonment did more for the cause

than his presence. He was regarded as a mar-tyr to the liberty of speech. For three years, while he lay in his unwholesome dungeon, his patriotic fellow-laborers were at work upon the public mind; and when he emerged, in broken health but with heart untouched and unabated courage, ha found his countrymen ripe for the work of self-deliverance. All men sought him; all were ready to labor with him. In 1847, in spite of Austrian gold, he was returned a mem-ber of the National Assembly for the city of great body, and the champion of his country's cause. Unrivalled as a debater, clear, bold, un cause. Unrivated as a denter, clear, bold, un-compromising in the service he had undertaken, he roused the whole nation to a sense of its wrongs, and demanded from Austria a restora-tion of the rights of the Hungarian people. He claimed her old Constitution. He sought no new privilege; he only demanded that her old degree of indexed degree of independence should be restored. He carried the Assembly with him. A deputation was appointed to the Emperor. Kossuth was upon it. The Emperor yielded every point—conceded the Constitution, appointed a Cabinet, and the Hungarian Revolution was complete. A Constitution was proclaimed by the Emperor; the Revolution was legally confirmed; and every house in Vienna blazed with the illumina-tion of rejoicing at the event. "The Assembly of 1847, Kossuth being fore-

most, set itself zealously to work to carry out the desired reforms. Laws were passed, main-ly through Kossuth's influence, establishing per-fect equality of civil rights and burdens among fect equality of civil rights and burdens among all classes, emancipating every serf, tolerating all religions, transferring to the peasants half the land of the kingdom, and investing them with full civil and political rights. The elective franchise was extended; the nobles were required to pay taxes; special legislation for particular classes was abolished; and eight millions of the public money were devoted to such internal improvements as the condition of the country required. All these laws were laid the country required. All these laws were laid before the King for his signature. He gave it, and solemnly swore that he would support the said laws, and cause them to be respected. This was upon the 11th of April, 1848.

"Universal joy reigned throughout the king-dom. Never had so great a work been accom-plished in so short a time. Never had one man

plished in so short a time. Never had one man shone forth so proudly pre-eminent, as Kossuth through all this struggle.

"This joy did not continue long. Ferdinand soon proved himself a worthy soion of his house. He proved as treacherous as the worst of his predecessors. He set himself diligently at work to destroy the laws he had sworn to support. He femented rabellion in Hungary; disavowed

as even an Emperor could devise, plunged into war with the kingdom whose independence he had but just confirmed. Kossuth became again the soul of the contest. His clarion voice summoned the millions of his native land to the defence of their rights. His transcendent genius disciplined, organized, and wielded their armies. Courage, method, and power, sprung up at his word. Victory waited upon his steps. The power of Austria was hurled back from the Hungarian borders and even the capital was

power of Austria was nuried oack from the Hungarian borders, and even the capital was within his grasp. Russia poured forth her hosts to the aid of Austria. Kossuth, the animating spirit of the nation, still maintained the strug-gle—still continued to be victorious. His deeds rang throughout the world. His name was rang throughout the world. His name was upon every tongue. Admiration of his genius, faith in his purposes, joy at his success, filled every heart. He fell, and his country fell, at last—not in open war, but through the purchased treason of one of her sons. The whole world wept over her fate, and the sympathies of all nations went with Kossuth and his companions to his Turkish prison.

Such is the cause which Austrian Despotism and its agents would discredit; such the man whom American attachés and ex-honorable would represent as "a humbug and a demagogue," and Conservative journals in the Uni ted States treat as at least a very suspicious character!

So long had we been habituated in this country to the detraction and abuse of those of our itizens distinguished for their hatred of Oppression, that our sensibilities had become blunted-we took it all as a matter of courseuse reconciles one to anything. One ceases to think of a long-standing ulcer; but when the virus breaks out in a new place attention s arrested, and a new sensation of loathing omes over us. So, when we saw the latent natred of the Rights of Mankind manifesting itself in an unexpected way against the noblest defenders of Liberty abroad, we felt once more the indignation and contempt with which in the commencement of our Anti-Slavery career we regarded the base libellers of Freedom's

Down with all tyrants, with their aiders bettors and apologists! And all honor to the men, of whatever clime, who have planted their artillery and staked their lives for the overthrow of Oppression!

THE HUNGARIANS—NEW BUDA—EX-

Our readers recollect that some time since ve published a correspondence showing that Mr. Corcoran of this place had given seventeer hundred dollars, to enable a company of Hun garian exiles, in New York, numbering over one hundred, to reach New Buda, where ex-Governor Ujhazi has settled. It is the desire of the Hungarians driven to seek refuge in this country, to remain together, so that, at a monent's warning, they may return to fight for the Freedom of their Fatherland. Their faith is strong that the hour of their country's deliverance will soon come.

Owing to the delay of their departure from New York, heavy expenses were incurred for their board, which the Committee, superintending the arrangements for their journey, undertook to defray in part out of the donation of Mr. Corcoran. We see not what right they hated by the European Despots than any other had to appropriate any portion of this money man. Upon him and Mazzini, more than any to any other purpose than that for which it was expressly given-their transportation to New

The result was that with very reduced means, they were obliged to set out from New York, and, on arriving at Chicago, they found themselves unable to proceed further. Captain him the three hundred dollars, which he had received of the money given by Mr. Corcoran, to be held sacredly for the use originally intended.

thy liberality. Public meetings were heldresolutions in favor of Hungarian Liberty and its defenders were passed, and a committee was onstituted to raise money to relieve the imme diate wants of the exiles and find them em ployment. The citizens, we learn, responded with liberality to the call made upon them nearly all the strangers have found employment, and proper exertions will soon make the rest comfortable. Meantime, Captain Brick. with a few others, by advice of Major Tochman, who has labored incessantly for their welfare, will probably proceed to New Buda for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for transporting the whole body of the

exiles to that settlement. A correspondent of Major Tochman at Chicago has communicated some facts, which the public ought to know. They will expose one source of the hostility manifested against the cause of Hungarian freedom and its supporters The letter is dated Chicago, November 3, 1851

"Saturday last, nineteen Hungarians arrived n town, from the company of forty who left New York before Captain Brick. They had found employment on one of the railroads near here, and gave entire satisfaction: but Sunday before last, when one of the number was reading the Bible to his comrades, they were attacked by an overpowering force—said to be Irisharmed with guns, &c. Their Bible and some of their clothing were thrown in the fire, and they themselves driven into the woods, where they passed the night. The next day they were entreated by the engineer to leave."

And they did leave. We know not how much a selfish spirit of competition, how much religious bigotry, set on fire by unscrupulous priests, had to do with this outrage, but we do know that every man concerned in it ought to a very mean thing in turning the Hungarians out of employment, unless, indeed, he was com pelled to do it by the Irish laborers, and, if that vere the case, measures should be taken t unish them according to law. We are wiling to accommodate in this country all emigrants from abroad, but, no one class will be olerated in a selfish attempt at monopoly Our suggestion that religious bigotry may have and something to do with the outrage on these lungarians, receives confirmation from the fol-

owing statement in another part of the letter "He (Captain Brick) was just here, and is in great distress, as he and his company were exmmunicated vesterday by one of the German Catholic priests of this city. The priest said that these men were not honest nor trustworthy and so on-the characteristic style of excom munication. Captain Brick is a man tha

would ornament any position." This but confirms what we have said in an other column. Priestcraft is the ally of despot sm : and priestcraft in America is the same a in Europe. On what ground have these Hungarians been excommunicated? They are not charged with heresy; but they fought for a the toleration of all religions, and against a des potism, which is in close alliance with the Cath olic hierarchy. The German priest in Chicago sympathizes with his brother priest in Austria and both are enemies of Republicanism and

his reputation, though the church may curshim. Priesteraft subjects itself to contempt by its antiquated manifestation of imbecile ven geance. Let tyranny beware. As no more tolerate it in the garb of

I had drunk, with lip unsated, I had hown out broken eisterns, And they mocked my spirit's thirst:

And I said, life is a desert. Hot, and measureless, and dry; And God will not give me water, Though I pray, and faint, and die.

Spoke there then a friend and brother, Rise, and roll the stone away; There are founts of life up-springing In thy pathway overy day." Then I said, my heart was sinful,

Very sinful was my speech; All the wells of God's salvation Are too deep for me to reach And he answered, "Rise and labor-Doubt and idleness is death;

Shape thee out a goodly vessel, So I sought and shaped the vessel,

And I drew up living water

The Freeman's Journal of New York, Catho lic paper, edited by a convert from Protestant-

With the golden chain of prayer.

"So the Pope does not thank anybody for that freedom Catholicity enjoys in America. Catholic Bishops do not thank anybody. We thank nobody. We bless God for his Provi dence in the matter, and stand ready to pull the silly nose of the first Methodist or Presbyterian that in act would attempt to prevent in the free exercise of our religion. them doubt, let them try it."

What a meek disciple of Jesus! But, while so exultant at the Freedom secured by Protestantism in the United States, why not insist that the same Freedom be conceded by Catholicism in Rome? We do not ask the Pope to return thanks for the liberty his subjects enjoy in America, but he would act more like a decent man and respectable Christian, if he would emulate Amercan liber-

PRIESTCRAFT IN EUROPE.

The Roman Catholic Priesthood in Europe i generally the foe of Republicanism. The Revoationists of Poland and Hungary found Priestcraft always in alliance with Absolutism. This is not surprising, as all forms of Oppression be long to one family, are animated by one Principle. They all consist primarily in a denial of the Manhood of the Individual. Spiritual sla very is twin sister of civil vassalage. The Church that seeks to annihilate the personality

of the man in spiritual matters, must affiliate generally with the State that would extinguisl his personality in civil affairs. There have been times when a Despotic Church has arrayed itself against a Despotic State, in apparent defence of the liberties of the People, but such cases are exceptional, and the object sought to be obtained, the absolute supremacy of the Church over all rivals in authority, must divest it of any claim to be regarded as favorable to Human Liberty.

Nothing can be more true than that the habit of implicit submission to authority, in respect to our highest relations, must foster a must be prepared, if not to throw off the superstitutions of a corrupt Faith, at least the habit of blind submission to Spiritual Authority, before they can rise to the dignity of rebels against Civil Despotism. Protestantism and Republicanism are natural allies; the former is the preparation and impulse to the latter The Spiritual Freeman cannot remain a Civil Bondsman. His assertion and assumption of the right to decide what he owes to God must inevitably be followed by a declaration of his right to decide what he owes to man.

By Protestantism we mean the doctrine tha every man has the right of independent judgment and action in religious matters-a doc trine which, held in sincerity, understood in its length and breadth, and applied honestly and nsistently will prove the Emancipating-Priniple of the World.

To say that all Protestant churches thus hold nderstand, and apply it, is false. Their organization rests upon this doctrine; in theory they acknowledge it; but its practice must be ooked for among individual men, in and out of hese organizations, and occasionally to be found

The Catholic clergy in Ireland amidst all evolutionary movements in that island have maintained their supremacy over the minds of the People, and what has been gained there of substantial Liberty? When the Repeal movement had been carried to a certain point. did not the priesthood interpose, and was not O'Connell compelled to bow in humiliation to its demands? But, what other results could have been expected, had a Protestant clergy. o-called, constituted exclusively of such men as Drs. Spring, Lord, and Dewey, and other contemners of the "higher law" doctrine, and altra supporters of the divine right of rulers, occupied the places of the Catholic Priests? In this country, we find the Priests and the "Lower Law" Protestant Divines, rivalling each other in hostility to revolutionary movenents; but it is with the former that we now have to deal. Here is a specimen of their feeling towards revolutionists, copied from an editorial in the Freeman's Journal, the Catholic organ in New York .

"At this moment 'public opinion'—that is, not the opinion of most people, much less the opinion of men of honest reflection, but the gassy explosions of cheap advertising sheets and needy penny-a-liners who do up professed opinions for the public at the dictation of a few impudent arguilators. opinions for the public at the dictation of a few impudent speculators—this 'public opinion' is just now too much inflated to permit men to hear the truth for the moment. When the Dutch woman who goes by the Polish name of Jagiello arrived in this country, the man would have been cried down as a brute who would have published about her what was indeed on the face of affairs the probable inference from have published about her what was indeed on the face of affairs the probable inference from her position, and what now, not only in print, but in private quarters of unquestionable relia-bility, is known to have come short of the truth concerning her. We now wish joy of their company to those very respectable people who made such haste to introduce the unknown heoine to their wives and daughters.

oine to their wives and daughters.

"In like manner we just now content ourelves with noting down the men and the parserves with noting down the men and the par-ties who rush into spending the money of other people, instead of their own, in giving Kossuth a public reception. He will soon be here. Americans will see him close at hand. If he has the sense, like Ujhazy, to profit by the gul-libility of the Americans, and to turn farmer, at their expenses when we hall see activities. ibility of the Americans, and to turn farmer, it their expense, why, we shall say nothing nore about it than that the public money has been spent in turning an adventurer into a re-spectable man; but if he proves a firebrand and a factionist on American soil, and contin-ues to plot for the ruin of social peace, then the public authorities, who have spent money and prostituted the name of our country and our

The accomplished Mrs. Tochman can suffer

religion being there ascendant and exclusive,) holding up the domestic policy of the Adminis- sure that a sivil war may not follow. A meetand justifies the cold-blooded conduct of the American Consul towards the unhappy prison-have we uniformly assailed its foreign policy, ers who were shot after a mock trial.

The Catholic priests, as we are informed, make no secret of their hostility to Hungarian and Italian Independence. Kossuth was in favor of recognising the rights of conscience, and among his great reforms he sought to divest the clergy, as he had done the nobility, of after, we shall be constrained to denounce it, as certain exclusive privileges oppressive to the utterly recreant to the cause of popular freemasses. As to Italian Independence, it is well dom. We are no partisan-have no personal understood by its leading Champion, that a cause of dislike to the President-have nothing necessary step to its accomplishment will be, the restriction of the Pope to ecclesiastical affairs, and the complete separation between Church and State. The great majority of European revolutionists, who are Catholics, while retaining their faith in the doctrines and ceremonials of the Church, generally, abhor Priestcraft, repudiate the authority of the Priests, and regard that order as an obstacle to the regeneration of Europe. No wonder that they should be viewed with distrust and insidiously assailed by members of the order everywherefor everywhere it has but one heart, soul mind, and policy.

DISUNION.

The following statistics from the Philadel phia North American, will enable us to judge of the full dimensions of the bugbear, Disunion "The Palmeto Flag, of Charleston, gives the following table of returns, in round numbers of the secession and anti-secession votes in those four States, which we adopt, merely heading two of the colums Anti-Secession and Secession instead of Submission and Resistance, and adding the sum totals in the fifth line:

Total Anti- Seces- Anti-S. Per. co
 Mississippi
 50,100
 28,700
 21,400
 7,300
 14

 Alabama
 74,800
 40,500
 34,300
 6,200
 8

 Georgia
 90,000
 54,000
 36,000
 18,000
 20

 S. Carolina
 40,500
 24,000
 16,500
 7,500
 19
 255,400 147,200 108,200 39,000 15

We have here a vote of more than a quarter we have here a vote of more than a quarter million of suffrages, representing three millions of souls, the population of the four States, equal to one-eighth part of the entire population of the United States."

The Washington Union remarks, justly nough, that nowhere, except in South Carolina was the issue of secession directly presented. In all the other States the Southern-Rights party polled a large portion of its vote under the idea that the act of secession was not con templated. This was not the issue, even in South Carolina; for the pretended advocates of disunion knew that all the other States had de clared for the Union, so that in no contingency was there a possibility of the meeting of a South ern Congress.

There never was any danger of disunion, and the facts presented above, prove it; but Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Lewis Cass, having been panie-stricken themselves, succeeded in frightening the North, and are now laboring to convince everybody that the Union has been saved alone by their patriotic exertions. The truth is there is just as much reason

ow for a disunion movement in the South, as there ever was. The anti-slavery sentiment of the North has suffered no abatement. People there are just as much opposed to the exension of slavery as ever; it is no easier to reover fugitives now than it used to be; and as for agitation stopping, everybody knows that it s going on with renewed vigor. There sever was any intention on the part of the body o Northern citizens, to assail the rights of the South or to usurp power over slavery; there is no such intention now; there never will be; growing Public Sentiment against the evil, and here is no prespect that it will cease to grow until it pervade the South as well as the North. f this were ever a reason for Disunion, it should operate now, as strongly as ever it did. But, the truth is, the People of the South did not propose such a measure seriously, and the abortive results of the apparently revolutionary movements n South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, show this conclusively. Had our anxieties ever been awakened for the Union, we should join in the general exultation on the defeat of what is called the Secession party: for we are as devoted to the Union as the loudest declaimers in favor of it; but, as it is, we can only congratulate our countrymen upon having got rid of a very unpleasant night-mare Threats against the Union have been heard from time to time in both sections of the country, from the organization of the Governnent, but the People generally are more wedded to the Union now, than they were during the first quarter of a century after the formation of the Constitution.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

The Republic, the special organ of the Adninistration, transfers to its columns the whole of our article in last week's Era, on the position of parties, and the relations of Mr. Fillmore to the South, and says:

"We are willing to take the Era's indictmen as it stands, and to ground upon it the strongest justification of its policy that any Administra-tion can desire to offer."

The Administration then, if its organ fairly epresent it, admits that we have done it but ustice, in presenting it as the most potent support at this time of the slave power, and on this ground it rests its "strongest justification." We infer, that the Republic either has n Northern subscribers, or does not recognise any North, or is under the impression that the anti slavery element of the North is too insignificant to be considered in a calculation of political

While noticing one part of the article of the Republic, commenting on our views, we may s well correct a gross misrepresentation con

"Its hostility to the PRESIDENT and his ad has denounced their policy, domestic and for eign, and has uniformly held them up to the reprobation of its friends as the most formidable antagonists of the abolitionists' cause. It has almost uniformly been found fighting side by side with the Union on every tonic but that of side with the Union on every topic but that of side with the Union on every topic but that of slavery. Their sympathies run together in behalf of everything that partakes of a filibustering character; they joined in vindicating Lopez and his followers, and in condemning the Presidential action against them; they sing in chorus the praises of a whole host of liberating heroes; and are invited by the Syracuse abolitionists to give currency to their proceedings."

We plead guilty to the charge of dearly We plead guilty to the charge of deeply

sympathizing with all revolutionary movements incerely and wisely directed to the extension of popular rights and the extinction of despotism and if this be "filibustering," we glory in it The authors of the Declaration of Independence were illustrious "filibusters." Lopez aimed to give liberty to his Cuban countrymen; for this we honored him, though his reward was the death of a malefactor. Had success crowned his efforts, the Republic would now be glorify ing, instead vilifying him. But, we did not approve of the organization of armed bands in his country, and their sailing from our shores to invade a Government with which we were a peace; we did not attempt to plead for or excuse any violation of our treaty obligations; we did not blame the President for using all the neans at his disposal to prevent armed expeditions from this country, and to maintain the time to time the inconsistency of executing law with declamation about Treason and Traitors; no harm from the abuse of a ruffian, and will good faith of the Government. Though unable to see the propriety of stigmatizing the adventage of the second of the country, and to maintain the but it now leaves Mr. Attorney Ashmead to rejoice to suffer persecution with such patriots to see the propriety of stigmatizing the adventage of the country, and to maintain the but it now leaves Mr. Attorney Ashmead to rejoice to suffer persecution with such patriots to see the propriety of stigmatizing the adventage of the country, and to maintain the but it now leaves Mr. Attorney Ashmead to rejoice to suffer persecution with such patriots.

although, if the appointment of Judge Sharkey to be consul at Havana, and the unfriendlines manifested towards Kossuth and his revolutionary friends, through the columns of its organs at the seat of Government, are fair indications of the character of its foreign policy hereways been prepossessed by his amiability as a man-and nothing but a sense of duty has ever constrained us to criticize his Administration From our position, it is impossible that party considerations should control us, so that when we praise or blame, our purpose is, to do it honestly, without fear or favor. What we deeply regret is that we see so little to commend, so

> For the National Era. ANNUARY.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY. O, sorrowful and faded years. Gathered away a time ago, How could your deaths the fount of tears Have troubled to an overflow

I muse upon the songs I made Beneath the maple's yellow limbs, When down the aisles of their cold shade ounded the wild birds' farowell hymns

But no sad spell my spirit binds, As when, in days on which it broods, October hunted with the winds Along the reddening sunset woods

Alas, the seasons come and go. Brightly or dimly rise and set Nor kindle hope nor wake regre I sit with the complaining night,

As when the lilies, large and white, Lay round the forehead of the June What time within a snowy grave

Closed the blue eyes so heavenly dear, Darkness swept o'er me like a wave. And time has nothing that I fear. The golden wings of summer hours Make to my heart a dirge-like sound.

The spring's sweet boughs of bridal flowers Lie bright across a smooth capped mound. What care I that I sing to-day Where sound not the old plaintive hymns. And where the mountains hide away

The sunset maple's yellow limbs The National Era charges us with fanaticism in expressing, as we did some days ago, sympathy for the oppressed, and a wish that this country should take a more republican part in favor of the persecuted in Europe, that it does through its representatives in general.

By no means: we, too, are guilty of such anaticism. What we charged upon the Pres was, that it had become a convert to the doctrine of the "Higher Law:" and is not that dreadful? What fanaticism so horrible as that which assumes that there can be a "higher law" than human law? We did suppose that the Southern Press would avoid all such extravagances. Alas, for its anostacy!

POSTMASTER AT EUFAULA "We notice, says the Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel that the President has removed Mr. J. H. Dan-forth from the post office at Eufaula, Alabama, and appointed Benjamin, Gardner, Esq. editor of the Shield, in his place. Mr. Danforth was a most officient and popular officer, and his sole offence has been his refusal to be the instrument in circulating Abolition documents through the post office. Nine-tenths of those interested in the office were opposed to his removal. A meeting has been called to take place in the Town Hall this evening to take into considera-Town Hall this evening to take into considera-tion the recent outrage committed by the Abo-lition Government at Washington on the citi-zens of Eufaula, by the removal of the late

The National Era exchanges with about two hundred newspapers in the slaveholding States. of all parties and sects, a majority of them po litical, and leading papers in their respective parties. Always welcoming cordially such an exchange, we have never been importunate for it, but have generally left it to our Southern friends to make the first overture, unwilling to be regarded as obtrusive. Applications from the South for an exchange are of common occurrence, and we have not heard that any postmaster has ventured to interpose an official veto on the exchange. We have also a considerable number of subscribers scattered throughout all the States of the South, who, with rare exceptions, are accustomed to receive their pa-

pers regularly. Nearly a year ago, an old citizen of Eufaula Southerner by birth, and who had been in the military service of his country, desiring to read the Era, though not entirely concurring in all its views, sent us an order for it, with the subscription money. His name was entered, and the paper regularly forwarded. Soon after, it was returned by the postmaster at Eufaula, Mr. Danforth, with a note, announcing that he had not delivered it, nor would he de liver any such paper. This, of course, was an act of resistance to the authority of the United States, and a plain violation of his oath of office. It was an outrage on the rights of an American citizen, an act of censorship to which no independent man could submit without degradation, and which, if tolerated, was a prece dent for the exercise of similar tyranny in oth er cases. If the Era could be thus arrested at a post office, where it was obnoxious, the Union Republic might be arrested, in post offices, where one or the other might be regarded as

It seems to us that the duty of the Postmas r General was obvious : it was to dismiss the lace who would keep his oath of office. Would not that have been his course, had some "higher law" deputy at the North refused to deliver the Republic to subscribers, on account of its oro-slavery notions?

We submitted to him a statement of the facts. ecompanied by the letter of Mr. Danforth. A note of inquiry, as we were informed, was sent to that gentleman requesting an explanation In due time an answer came, confirming our epresentation, and submitting in his justification a newspaper report of the proceedings of meeting at Eufaula, which resolved that he had done right, that they would sustain him in his course, and that were he dismissed on action, repugnant to the character, the institucount of his conduct, no man should occupy

his post! the petty censor was continued in office, having defied the authority of the Federal Government, commended it as a clear and conclusive exposiand been sustained in his resistance by a compination of citizens. It was suggested that ap- know what they said. They soon learned, from plication should be made to the President for a indications which editors readily understand Proclamation, and for instructions, through Mr. Crittenden, to the District Attorney to trines which would be repudiated even by the prosecute the conspirators for Treason, but it | Courts of monarchical England, and they sudvas cruel to embarrass the President with so denly betook themselves to silence. Not a word many trials for Treason at one time, and so we has since appeared in their columns about et the thing "slide," only holding up from Treason. Previously, the Republic was flaming

If the paragraph quoted above be true, it tions. Better confess your errors, gentlemen, would seem that the Administration has at last

rage—that is, the removal of a postmaster for ciple Judge Kane, from the bloody Jeffreys. violating his oath of office.

We begin to smell Treason. Will not some oody in Eufaula be considerate enough to read to the excited People Judge Kane's charge re specting Treason?

As we dislike to see People in distress we would just hint that possibly Mr. Danforth might have been removed for political offence against the Union Party of Alabama.

A HARD CASE

The Pennsylvania Statesman says: "That on Wednesday, a man named William Jones, living in Philadelphia, with his wife and five children. was turned into the street by his landlord, Robert L. Corey, for non-payment of rent. On Thursday morning, the whole family were found by the marshal's police, alongside of an old burnt stone house. They had remained there without shelter, all night, and were shivering with cold, and half famished. Jones, the father of the family, is a shoemaker, but, in consequence of extreme ill health, has been unable to pay his way. His wife is represented as a very fine woman. One of his children is an infant. They are all American-born people. Their case is one that may justly excite both commiseration and charity. Loud complaints are made against both the landlord and the officer who dispossessed them, under the pecu-

of freedom among the white population. There are numberless instances of the same kind, even in this country of boasted wealth and liberty.

Of course, our neighbors intend to recommend slavery "among the white population," as the remedy for such evil. Had William Jones, for example, and his wife and five children, been the slaves of Robert L. Corey, they would not have been turned out of house and home. There is nothing new under the sun. We recollect a Scotch writer who, some two centuries ago, being deeply pained at the condition of the poor people of Scotland, drew up a plan for their enslavement, which he rece the public, arguing with much plausibility that the relation of slavery would at least secure them shelter and food, which they were not always able to secure in a state of freedom. We ommend the views of that writer to our cotemporaries; they may furnish some important nints as to the best mode of meliorating the condition of the white people of the North, by making one half of them slaves to the other half. As the relation is one sanctioned by Revelation, doubtless our philanthropic neighbors would find some of our most learned Doctors of Divinity useful helps in carrying out their benevolent scheme. And, indeed, if they would confine the scheme to such men as Rob ert L. Corey, we are not sure but they might count on our aid; for it would not be amiss for such creatures to be disciplined, at least for a reasonable length of time, under an overseer's

CHRISTIANA PRISONERS - TREASON. The Christiana prisoners, it would seem, are o expect less mercy from their countrymen than the American prisoners from the Spanish Government.

A telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia October 31, says: "The Grand Jury in the Uni ted States District Court this morning returned thirty-nine bills against the persons implicated in the Christiana outrage, thus making in all one hundred and seventeen true bills against the prisoners for participation in this affair." The editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman

"Mr. Ashmead, the Attorney General, stated in our hearing, the other day, that they would be tried first for treason; if they were not conf not convicted of that crime, then they will some back into the hands of the United States, and be tried on the indictments above named. The prosecution in this affair assumes all the eatures of a diabolical persecution.

Ex-President Tyler lately wrote a letter to the Spanish Minister at Washington, interceding for the pardon of the American adventurers, who attempted to overthrow the Spanish Government in Cuba. And yet, that Government did not intend to hang them-its purpose was to confine them in the mines.

These Christiana prisoners made no war against our Government; the greatest offence committed by any of them was a misdemeanor; while some of them, it is notorious, were not present at the riot, or in any way aiding or abetting. But, under instructions from our merciful Government, they are to be arraigned for Treason, the penalty of which is death. To make sure of their blood, should this attempt fail, they are then to be tried for murder Should this fail, then forty bills save one still stare them in the face, carefully prepared by the Federal District Attorney, so as to hedge

them in on every side. Does Mr. Ashmead act without instructions The letter of Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, to the District Attorney at Syracuse, enjoining the execution of the laws there against offenders, has been published by the Republic Not a word in it about Treason-a very decent sort of letter, manifesting a decorous regard for the majesty of the law. It had been charged that the District Attorney at Syracuse was instructed to prosecute for Treason; this letter of Mr. Crittenden was published, apparently to show the groundlessness of the charge-and i appeared before the election in New York.

Ashmead, in prosecuting for Treason in Philadelphia, has acted under instructions from Washington. The charge remains uncontra dicted, and no letter of instructions from Mr. Crittenden appears in the Republic. Did he not write such a letter? Was the Christiana offence less serious than the Syracuse? Was the Administration asleep when the former was ffending postmaster, and appoint one in his committed? Surely if a letter from the Attor ney General was required in the Syracuse at fair, much more was such a letter required in relation to the Christiana riot. Where is that letter? Why is it not published? If it contained no instructions to prosecute for Treason, its publication would at least acquit the Attorney General of suspicion. Until we have a denia of the charge, we have a right to hold the Administration responsible for these infamous prosecutions for Treason. We call them infamous, and Public Senti-

It has been repeatedly charged that Mr.

Judge Kane's charge introduced a new definition of Treason, unknown to our Constitutions, the liberties of the American People. The Washington Union, the Pennsylvanian of Philadelphia, and the Washington Republic, tion of the Law of Treason. They did not to trines which would be repudiated even by the

ment will yet sanction this denunciation.

attempted to revolutionize Cuba, (the Catholic strict and an honorable neutrality. Nor while done justice & Mr. Danforth, but we are not were about when you gave your sanction to the vile doctrine of Constructive Treason. ing is called to take into consideration this out-

COMPETITION

The effect of the policy of Protection on the nventive genius of a People may be learned from the following admissions of the London Daily News, concerning the display of its ountrymen at the World's Fair;

"One great good that the Exhibition has been to explode the notion that an mmense amount of unnoticed talent lies buried n the various towns and villages of England single new principle, not a single novel applica-tion of an old one, has been brought to light in the thousand and one models which have been sent n by workingmen and amateur mechanics. On the contrary, they exhibit the most whimsical conceit and puerile contrivances, and must have cost a melancholy waste of time, which would have been prevented by a little elementary edu-cation. In this point of view, the collection is losing days of the season.

Our neighbors of the Republic are constantly leploring the injury alleged to be sustained by this country from competition with foreign labor and enterprise. It would have a system of high protection to secure the development and reward of native genius and enterprise. We have seen from the admissions of the London Daily News what Protection has done for skill in the arts in Great Britain: let us see from the boasts of the Washington Republic what Competition has done for them in this country, which has not yet attained the age of many ordinary men

"While England is determinedly measuring her strength, and endeavoring to ascertain how far the industrial ability of other countries can be made to minister to her greatness, is it not worth the while of our countrymen to see if they can derive no profitable lesson from the exhibition just closed? Whether on land or on water, they have confessedly carried off the prize; than one important branch of industry; and their department, though deficient in gime and gewgaws, has displayed the variety and extent of resources of which we may well be proud."

Such admissions can suggest but one inference, and that is, the less People rely upon Government, and the more they trust themselves the more solid will be the foundations of their prosperity, the more rapid the development of inventive talent, the more satisfactory its re-

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

We have been requested to publish the folwing form of a petition, now in circulation in Ohio and other States:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled :

"The undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, do pray that the present laws regulating our diplomatic intercourse with foreign na-tions may be so altered and amended that all our ministers and agents, of every grade, may enjoy liberty of conscience and the rights of American citizens in all countries where our Government is represented, on the principle of reciprocity, to the same extent allowed by our laws to all foreign representatives residing at

the seat of our Government.
"We believe the time has fully come for such a standard of right to be set by the Govern-ment of the United States as an example; and that.all intercourse should be withdrawn from a nation that would not allow this right Re you will confer a great blessing upon your fel. ow-men. As in duty bound, we will ever pray.

The subject of the petition is one calling for the attention of Congress. We presume that of the American People may not enjoy the rights of conscience, so far as private judgment and worship in their own houses are concerned But the public worship of Protestants is forbidden in some Catholic countries.

The America Union has set a noble exam ple of reverence for the rights of conscience It does not tolerate all forms of religious belief and worship, but it recognises such forms as equally entitled to exemption from disturbance or interference. It does not pretend to permi men to worship as they please; it acknowledges their right to do so. A striking illustration of the freedom so characteristic of our institutions is the erection of heathen temples in one of the States of this Union by the Chinese immigrants and the fact that no surprise is manifested, even by the most sectarian of our citizens shows how well the doctrine of the rights of conscience is

inderstood in this country. We agree with the prayer of the petition, so far as it asks for the interference of our Government to secure complete liberty of conscience for our ministers residing at foreign courts; but whether the time has yet come to renounce all ntercourse where this liberty is not conceded is a matter for consideration. We are inclined to view it as an ultimate resort, to be tried only when other measures of a less stringer haracter have failed.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The Philadelphia Sun urges armly Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the residency. It says "it is conceded that party lines are broken down before the force of thes new issues, (the Slavery question,) and that party fealty can no longer bind its members to old sages." Millard Fillmore, being opposed to any disturbance of the Compromise measur is the man for the crisis. "Between him and his constituency," says the Sun, "there is no necessity of a nominating Convention," and it herefore asks to be informed, authoritatively, whether Fillmore will consent to run. He "i the candidate pointed out by expediency!" &c it is "false delicacy to remain silent, while others are taking advantage of it." Who these others" are, the Sun does not inform us; bu we apprehend that this spontaneous movemen will result as did a similar spontaneous effort, which was made last spring to further Mr

Webster's prospects. FOR LIBERIA.—On Tuesday last there passed For Liberia.—On Tuesday last there phase through Washington, on their way to Baltimore, more than half a hundred men, women, and children of color, accompanied by white overseers and two four-horse wagons. These people were the property of Mrs. Margaret Miller, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who recently manumitted them on condition of their contractions. cently manumitted them on condition of emigration to Liberia. They were on way to Baltimore, whence they were to sail for Liberia, under the auspices of the Colonization Society.—National Intelligencer.

If the law of Maryland, against the entrance of colored people into that State, were perver ed in reference to them, as it is whenever suits the purposes of some petty magistrate the conductor of these people was obliged pay \$20 a head, fine; or \$1,000 for all of then Were they thus oppressed? If not, why w not the Maryland papers speak out manfully against the base perversion of the law, lately mmented on in the Era?

Another Fugitive SLAVE CASE AT SYL cuse.—It is reported that on Friday. Octol 31, a fugitive slave, the wife of a colored m amed Wandell, whom the Marshal had a rant for, made her escape from the city by aid of some friend, who had acquired a know edge of the intended arrest. placards were found posted about the warning the people against the kidnapper.

INDICTMENT FOR KIDNAPPING.—The grand jury of Syracuse, on Friday, October 30, found an indictment against James Lear, of Missouri and United States Deputy Marshal Allen, for an attempt to kidnap negro Jerry. Ve you nie interest in the limit the exact the exact the work to be a real to be a

II.

time," when the world was younger than it is

One fair spirit for my minister,"

enthusiasm to vanish at 7 the next morning over as tough a stake and as villanous a cup of

an "intent" which was "good" enough, perhaps, but all didn't think so, and some of the

twelve years.

My anticipations were more than realized

The coaches are tolerable, the drivers careful

the scenery fine, and all the feeding excellent.

This road is twenty-three miles shorter than

that by Brownsville, and must be much easier on the traveller. The whole distance from Cumberland to West Newton is 77 miles, which

we made in a little over twelve hours. The plank is down on the road one-half its length,

and several other sections are under contract.
That portion of the route which is not planked

is a good mountain road; and when the timber shall be laid on the whole of it, and good hotels

this must become a favorite route. At present,

however, from Baltimore to the Youghiogheny river, there is no good eating to be had except

at Somerset, where a very fair dinner was pro-

nearly through, it may behoove the Baltimore

and Ohio Railroad Company to look to it also. Standing on a high point of Savage Moun-

WRITTEN ON THE ALLEGHENIES.

"The broad, the bright, the glorious West,

Where the gray mists of morning rest

Beneath you mountain's brow! The bound is past—the goal is won—

Is spread before me now!

The region of the setting sun

And thine, a long adieu!

"I hail thee, Valley of the West,

Upon thy destiny!

For what thou yet shalt be!

I hail thee for the hopes that rest

Is open to my view.
Land of the valiant and the free-

My own Green Mountain land-to thee,

Here-from this mountain height, I see

Thy bright waves floating to the sea.

Thine emerald fields outspread,

And feel that in the book of fame,

Proudly shall thy recorded name

"Yet while I gaze upon thee now,

A cloud is resting on my brow,

A weight upon my heart.

To me-in all thy youthful pride-

Thou art a land of cares untried,

Thou art-yet not for thee I grieve

"O! brightly, brightly, glow thy skies,

The green earth seemes a paradise

Whose skies to me are brighter far

For eyes beneath their radiant shrine,

In kindlier glances answered mine-

Can these their light restore?

That parts the East and West;

Here, Hope her wild enchantment flings,

Portrays all bright and lovely things,

My footsteps to allure— But there, in Memory's light, I see

My young heart's cynosure!"

All that was once most dear to me-

So sang "VIOLA," (Laura M. Hawley,

Railroad Company might properly and profita-bly direct their attention.

"The Feds are urging hard of late

"Come on ye young Democracy, And join our noble throng, We go in for our country,

Our captains both are young and bold, Just from the pine woods fresh, And we'll drive the woolly headed fold

and boldly sang out,

Some of these Pennsylvania mountaineers,

Upon the lofty bound I stand.

Before me—lies a fairy land; Behind—a home of rest!

Arrayed in summer flowers!

But oh! there is a land afar

Along the Atlantic shore!

Of untold hopes and fears.

But for the far-off land I leave,

I look on thee with tears.

In summer's sunny hours!

All glorious as thou art

In later days be read.

quoting here:

coffee as ever cost traveller fifty cents.

lightened, and prosperous city of Southampton

cheering which was reiterated with much vig-or. The lady seemed to be affected by the re-

ception she received from the crowd.

There was a cry from some one of "Bring out the children!" and some Hungarian gentlemen led forward the two boys and the little

girl, who bowed very becomingly to the people. The eldest boy was held aloft by a Hungarian and by his father; and, after a few moments

of cheering, they all retired from the balcony, with the exception of the Mayor, M. Kossuth, and some of his friends.

and some of his friends.

The Mayor then came forward, and said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind reception you have given to Kossuth. You will bear

"It is, gentlemen, a glorious sight to behold a Queen on the throne, representing the principles of liberty. [Loud cheers.] You have that privilege. In thanking you once more for your

generous welcome, let me add an expression of my feeling, in which I entreat you to join. I

give you three cheers for your gracious Queen.
[Loud cheers.] God bless her! God bless

At a later period in the day, Kossuth made a

noble address to the People, at the close of

which the meeting rose and cheered M. Kos-

suth repeatedly, and when the noise had sub-

sided, a voice exclaimed, "Three groans for the

Austrian tyrant!" which was responded to by

The Mayor then presented M. Kossuth with the flag which had been worked by some Hun-garians in New York when the insurrection

appeared likely to be successful, and sent over here to be forwarded to the then Governor.

M. Kossuth replied:
"I feel deeply moved by the glorious expres

sion of these generous sentiments, worthy of those men who have raised by that great gift

I consider these addresses as the proudest treas-ures of my life, from which myself, my chil-

dren, and my countrymen, must ever draw a continual impulse to be faithful to the principle which the people of England have honored."

The proceedings of the Great Banquet at

Southampton occupy many columns in our ex-

changes. The speech of Kossuth was a great

effort. But, we have room only for the items

above, which will convey at least a faint idea

He is now on his way, we presume, to this

country, and may be expected in the course of

From the Charleston Courier.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Particulars of Mr. Thrasher's Arrest.

A Havana correspondent informs us that Mr

Thrasher's paper was considered a Creole organ, and to be in opposition to the Spanish journal, The Diario Marina, the editors of which, to-

heavy expenses to bring out his issue in proper style—all of which labor and expense was, of

of the reception given to the Exile.

a week.

music was all over, he said:

you all." [Renewed cheering.]

three loud groans forthwith.

Treason, d his disaffreys.

V.

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rce of these nd that parnbers to old opposed to measures en him and there is no ion," and it horitatively, un. He "is iency!" &c. Who these orm us; but movement neous effort, further Mr. there passed ay to Balti-

s. Margaret nia, who re-tion of their ere on their re to sail for Colonization the entrance vere pervertwhenever it magistrates, obliged to all of them. ot, why will out manfully e law, lately

women,

day. October colored man al had a waae city by the ired a knowl-his morning out the city, dnapper.

The grand ber 30, found

From office with a rush." And much more of the same sort, which might *Our correspondent will joke sometimes. By the time we become "venerable," his years will be so too, though he should not.—Ed. Era.

be given for the pleasant edification of the readers of the Era, did I think it necessary.

The Youghiogheny is one of the most beautiful sologing shores are productive dismanded a counter report, and one has a cordingly been gotten up, setting forth the facts, and beautifully sloping shores are productive which is now being circulated, and will be same mail. If sufficient time had been them celebrated, but also in corn, wheat, wool, lumber, and other valuable articles of commerce. It empties into the Monongahela river thirteen miles from Pitteburgh; and for twenty miles above this junction, to the town of West Newton, is slack-watered by three fine locks and dams. Enough is said, when I inform you that the steamer which is now running in the grand far better than the boats that at this report. From the number of officials that have left heir (or usually any summer,) ply on the Chio at any point.

The "I ron City" is most emphatically the city of smoke. But as a drizzly rain, alternating with a watery snow, is now falling, and the whole city is enveloped in "the blackness of darkness," I will await a better day, on another whole city is enveloped in "the blackness of darkness," I will await a better day, on another whole city is enveloped in "the blackness of darkness," I will await a better day, on another while on the control of darkness," I will await a better day, on another whole city is enveloped in "the blackness of darkness," I will await a better day, on another whole city is enveloped in "the blackness of darkness," I will await a better day, on another while on the control of the control ALONG THE LINE NORTHWEST. Night ride from Baltimore to Cumber Night ride from Baltimore to Cumperland—Dissatis-faction at Cumberland—Passage of the Mountain Range by the Somerset Route—"Viola"—The Plank Rond—West Newton—Pennsylvania Politics—The Youghiogheny River, its Scenery and its Farms— Arrival at Pittsburgh-The "Blackness of Dark-PITTSBURGH, October 27, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era : To the Editor of the National Era:

Sitting up all night, unless where one can choose his own company, and that among the belle sexe, is "no joke," after men get to be as venerable as you are, and as old as I shall be one of these days.* Nevertheless, even your years would leap for joy, with as much grace as a cripple on crutches, to make the ride by railway from Baltimore to Cumberland on such a night as has just been vouchsafed to me. Cool, still, and starry, the frost-prickles came in bracingly at the open window of the car, and the darkness of earth was made visible by as resplendent a heaven as ever spread over the region wherein the Potomac "once upon a time," when the world was younger than it is

darkness." I will await a better day, on another visit, before I suffer myself to speak of it. With its large commerce, its immense manufacturing industry, and its wonderful growth, it can afford to wait for my commendation.

We left Baltimore at half past ten o'clock now, broke through the rocky barrier of the Blue Ridge. Could I have had by my side but

P. M., and reached Pittsburgh at half past one P. M. the second day thereafter. This, accord-ing to my ciphering, is thirty-nine hours, and this is according to the settled arrangement, as I was informed at the "hotel" in West Newton; I should most indubitably have talked poetry all night long; as it was, I only nodded the hours away after 12 o'clock, and suffered my yet the ticket seller in Baltimore assured me, when I bought my ticket, that we would be taken through in thirty-two hours.

Which makes point No. 3 for the B. and O. R. R. Company to turn their attention to. offee as ever cost traveller fifty cents.

When we reached Cumberland, five of us, who wished to take the National Road, and cross the Mountain to Brownsville, presented ourselves at the office of the stage agent, and made that wish known. That officer, however, for "reasons of state," I suppose, as he gave no other, chose to start such of us as would go in the coach of the "Good Intent" line, by the plank road over Mount Savage and sundry other aspiring hillocks to West Newton, on the Youghiegheny; an "intent" which was "good" enough per-

Yours, &c., CURRENTE CALAMO.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. MAKAWAO, July 29, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: MY DEAR SIR: I find that two sheets of My Dear Sir: I find that two sheets of this letter paper will not weigh the half-ounce allowed to single letters. I shall pay the postage, and I mean to get the worth of my money, to wit, in gratification arising from telling you some things about the Sandwich Islands. Whether you will obtain that amount of gratification, it is not for me to say. In filling the remainder of this sheet, let me tell you some. haps, but all didn't think so, and some of the number sought relief in the usual round of "travellers' complaints." This sort of thing, now, I never do: I found long ago that it wouldn't pay: so I selected my favorite seat in the coach, tucked my feet away comfortably, and gave myself up to pleasant thoughts of the real luxury of a taste of old-fashioned stage travelling—such as I had known but once for twolve years. emainder of this sheet, let me tell you something of the doings of the Hawaiian Legislature at their last session, which has lately closed. The lower House consisted of twenty-four

members. Of these, seven were foreigners and one half-breed. The remaining sixteen were full-blooded natives. Two of the foreigners have written to me on the subject of the native members, and they spoke of them all as having done well, and some of them as having done admirably. The four native representatives from Mani I know to be superior men, and they are so regarded by all who know them. In an address of the members of the lower House to their constituents they are sufficient to their constituents. their constituents they say, "We have passed upwards of thirty acts and resolutions." Some upon him, and assured him of a cordial welof these I will specify, that you may see how come in the United States.

we are getting on.

1. An act was passed, granting the fisheries, heretofore owned exclusively by Government, to the people. Henceforth, all men are entitled to fish on all grounds belonging to Government, and no portion of the fish taken on any of these grounds will, hereafter, belong to the aupuni, or Government. This act affords the people much satisfaction, and will call forth their gratitude, I trust. They are relieved, also, in relation to fishing, another way. Formerly the honolukis, or headmen—who were, in fact, the greatest oppressors on the islands—used to or eating houses shall be provided on the line, and better time be made by steamboat on the 33 miles between West Newton and Pittsburgh, vided for us, and time enough given to eat it like Christians. The breakfasts served up at the stage house in Cumberland, and the suppers and beds provided at West Newton, are past all endurance. Those interested in the Plank Road the honolukis, or headmen—who were, in fact, the greatest oppressors on the islands—used to taboo several kinds of fish; now they cannot, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, taboo more than one kind. Again: formerly, any man who owned land by the seaside could prohibit fishermen from taking fish opposite his land, but they can do so no more. The sea is open to all who wish to cast in a net. route should look to this without delay. Now that the Pennsylvania route, through York, Har-risburgh, and Hollidaysburgh, is railroaded tain, while the "change of horses" was going on, and looking at the dark foliage far behind,

open to all who wish to east in a net.

2. An act has been passed, allowing the people to take fire wood, house timber, cord, thatch for their houses, from the lands on which they and a bright, soft, sunny, and varied landscape before, a poetical quotation, uttered uncon-ciously, brought to my mind with painful in-terest the fame and fate of a beautiful and gifted New England girl, who fifteen years ago live, without the consent of the headmen. Judge Lee, in behalf of his brethren of the lower stood in a similar position, and poured out her feelings in some verses which are well worth House, remarks on this act thus: "This is a

our most protound gratitude.

2. An act has been passed for the appoint ment of agents in every district where there are Government lands for sale, whose duty it shall be to sell lands to the common people residing in such districts, in lots of from one to fifty acres, at a minimum price of fifty cents per

4. An act for the improvement of roads was

passed.

5. For the improvement of prisons; employment, discipline, and reform of criminals. Some \$40,000 have been appropriated for the erection of suitable jails on all the islands. 6. An act was passed for the improvement of schools, which it is fervently hoped will give greater efficiency to the system of instruction

among us.

From the above you will see that the Ha-From the above you will see that the Ha-waiian Government, though feeble and poor compared with most Governments, has some life, and even energy. You will rejoice to see that the old feudal system is being destroyed; that the chiefs have more enlightened views than they once had; and that the people are assuming the attitude of Christian freemen. I know it is easy to hold up this records to the know it is easy to hold up this people to the scorn of the rich and proud; but in the great day of accounts the Judge of all will set this matter right. Could the people be let alone—would other nations cease to interfere with their affairs, and would wicked men cease to lay plots for the chiefs—there might, even now, be hope of the permanency of this Government. But I much fear that the Government will not be let alone. Even at this moment they are not allowed to defend themselves from one of not allowed to defend themselves from one of the greatest foes of national prosperity, viz: intoxicating drinks. And France may pounce any day upon us, and compel the Hawaiian nation to cede their country to the United States, as the only means left them of avoiding utter ruin. Then the temptations to sin are fearfully multiplied upon us. Grog-shops and beer-shops, and circuses and theatres, all throw open their doors and send out their odors to tempt the unwary. In short, no means are left untried to ruin the chiefs and people. I am ashamed to say that the King and the chiefs are, of all Hawaiians, the easiest prey to the are, of all Hawaiians, the easiest prey to the seductions of sin. They are easily advised to a course of sin, shame, and ruin; and, unless God course of sin, shame, and ruin; and, unless God graciously interposes and saves them, they will draw down the judgments of a holy God upon the nation. The people appear much better than do their chiefs, and there is much more hope in their case. Let all who have taken an interest in the Hawaiian nation look to God in their heals!

Vermont,) fifteen years ago, standing in her young girlhood on the summit of the Alleghenies, and casting her prophetic soul forward into the region to which she was emigrating. Her words live in my memory, as do also the lineaments of her fine face: but in a quiet graveyard, near the falls of the Ohio, she was laid to rest, a very few years afterwards, and there "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking," except in the Heaven provided for the good and there "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking," except in the Heaven provided for the good and the beautiful in the great hereafter.

West Newton, where steamboat is taken for Pittsburgh, is handsomely situated, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny river, at the foot of a range of hills which look down upon it from a height of five hundred feet: but what in the except in the Heaven provided for the good and the beautiful in the great hereafter.

West Newton, where steamboat is taken for Pittsburgh, is handsomely situated, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny river, at the foot of a range of hills which look down upon it from a height of five hundred feet: but what in the world travellers are kept here twelve hours for, to be poorly fed and worse lodged, is more than I can comprehend. This is another point to which the officers of the Baltimore and office Railroad Company might properly and profits. in this article I will give you suitable notice. I have no belief in the existence of gold in our untains. Yours,

LETTER FROM SANTA FE. SANTA FE, September 1, 1851.

Some of these Pennsylvania mountaineers, I take it, are strange politicians. Scattered among them I found sundry songs, with which upon their lips they had gone to the polls at the recent election. A Democratic newspaper called "The Genius of Liberty," which I found lying about the bar-rooms of the way-side tayerns, was especially well set with these brilliant gems. The genius of Liberty, perched on these mountains where might be supposed to be the very home of Freedom, was shocked that To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send you an extra published after the regular issue of the Gazette. The Governor and his partisans are making desperate efforts to sustain their rapidly sinking cause, but I think the fiat has gone forth. They may be sustained by the authorities at Washington, but they have become odious to almost the entire American population here, and nothing but priestly bolstering prevents them from being equally odious to the Mexicans. If they are sustained by the authorities at Washington, there is no telling what the end will be.

will be.

Judge Baker goes in with the mail to-morrow. His friends to-day got up a paper addressed to the President, approving and approbating his course here. It was privately circulated among those who it was supposed would sign it, and especially the members of the grand jury. Those members of the jury whose names they supposed they could not get, were not visited. It was a bad stroke of policy. The fact that the Judge was incapable of attending to business, is so notorious, that I had supposed he would just make a frank confession of the matter, and promise better for the future. But as

olds is justly entitled to the seat, if it is awarded to either. I do not believe that all the awarded to either. I do not believe that all the records of election fraud, from the beginning of our Government history, could furnish greater than have been perpetrated in this election. The best thing that could be done for New Mexico would be to send both of them back Mexico would be to send both of them back again, without awarding the seat to either. It would teach politicians here, as well as the people, a lesson that they will learn in no other way, and, in my opinion, would put a stop to these disgraceful frauds in the future. It is but an act of justice, however, to Captain Reynolds and his friends to say, that, although the other party charge them with equal corruption other party charge them with equal corruption with themselves, they have not furnished the proof of such frauds here. What they may do at Washington, I shall not pretend to say. As Major Weightman is the Governor's pet, and the Governor is the pet of the South, the Major, no doubt, calculates upon being carried Major, no doubt, calculates upon being carried through by Southern votes and influences, as his worthy patron has been.

The allusion, in the Gazette Extra, to the indignity offered to Judge Watts, is worthy of a wider circulation. He is not the only man here who has been made to feel the creat of the

who has been made to feel the smart of the same sting. Yours, truly,

LATE FOREIGN NEWS

The latest dates from England are to the 24th of October. The newspapers are filled with accounts of the reception, movements, and speeches of Kossuth. The Conservative journals are taken all aback by the moderation of duce any man to leave his work. I say we his tone, and can find nothing extravagant or ferocious in any of his sentiments. Everywhere popular enthusiasm is kindled in his favor. Our Minister, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, have waited upon him, and assured him of a cordial well-upon him, and ass

The Mississippi has arrived at New York, with the companions of Kossuth aboard. It brings a letter from him to the Mayor, announcing his intention to leave Liverpool for New York in the steamer which was to leave on the 8th, (last Saturday.)

The apocryphal American attachés and exnonorables, so confidently relied upon by the Intelligencer and Republic of this place, receive their quietus. The New York Evening Post publishes the following despatch from its reporter on board the Mississippi:

"The officers of the Mississippi are indignant at the accounts which have been given of the conduct of Kossuth. They say nobody was authorized to make the representations which have been made. Kossuth, they report, is a noble man, and makes friends of all who come in contact with him. The letter writers and attachés must take the back track." The New York Tribune says:

"A gentleman who has conversed with Cap-House, remarks on this act thus: "This is a great point gained for the people; and the King and chiefs, in giving their assent to such a measure, so important to the Hawaiians, deserve our most profound gratitude."

3. An act has been passed for the appoint.

The reports were set on foot by the enemies of the Hungarians in France." Our Conservative cotemporaries, went off

half-cocked. What will they do now? A new French Ministry has been formed, which does not, it is said, give much promise of

KOSSUTH.

Intelligence reached Southampton on Thurs-Intelligence reached Southampton on Thursday morning, by the Indus, that Kossuth had left Gibraltar in the Madrid, and great excitement prevailed in consequence. The Mayor summoned the members of the Town Council to meet him in their robes at the Town Hall to receive their guest. The Madrid was signaled at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Mayor immediately proceeded to the steamer, stepped on board and was introduced to Kossuth by Capt. Weeks of the Madrid—the Hungarian's suite standing around, deeply affected. Madame Kossuth was then introduced to the Mayor, but she was unable to speak, being so deeply affected. Kossuth's children were then presented to the Mayor. Kossuth himself was deeply affected during the interview, and could scarcely utter a word. The Mayor informed Kossuth of the a word. The Mayor informest Kossuth of the reception he would meet with, of the deep sympathy which thousands of people in that country felt for him, and the gratitude and pleasure which all would experience at his safe arrival in England.

As the vessel entered the docks, the crowds at the pier-heads cheered loudly, and M. Kossuth, with uncovered head, bowed in acknowledgment. There were perhaps 800 or 1.000 persons sta-

with uncovered head, bowed in acknowledgment. There were perhaps 800 or 1,000 persons stationed at these points; but opposite the mooringground of the Madrid the whole quay wall was thronged, and some 2,000 or 3,000 persons were collected there, foremost among whom were the refugees. As the vessel was proceeding to her moorings, a boat in which were Mr. Croskey, the American Consul, M. Pulsky and Madame Pulsky, boarded her. The meeting between the latter and the Kossuth family was very warm and very tender. M. Kossuth pressed Madame Pulsky to his heart, while his eyes filled with tears, which slowly rolled down his cheeks. M. Pulsky saluted Madame Kossuth most warmly, and she and Madame Pulsky flew into each Pulsky saluted Madame Kossuth most warmly, and she and Madame Pulsky flew into each other's arms, kissed each other, and wept in turns. M. Pulsky, too, was deeply affected. The children were then embraced, and a general shaking of hands took place. This little scene touched all the bystanders, but the enthusiasm on the shore, as the Madrid came along, side, and the exiles beheld Kossuth, was tremendous, and in their anxiety they nearly

seems touched all the bystanders but the enthusiasm on the shore, as the Madrid came along, and in their anxiety they nearly pushed each other into the water. Repeated remeaded, and in their anxiety they nearly pushed each other into the water. Repeated with the Hungarian "Hurrahs," and wild shouts in "Eljen Kossuth." Handl rehiefs—white, red, and every color—were wiecel in a perfect loud, and it seemed as if the bard of his compatriots would carry off their chile bodily. After some delay, the vessel get alongsate. Messath and his family bade stiled to Mr. Weeks, the master, and ascended the ladder to the shore, where they were surrounded and remain the stand of music, the English and American ensign, and was decorated with the Hungarian tri-color, towards the town. Two or three private carriages attended the procession, and some half-dozen of hackney coaches, but a large number of persons followed on foot. The procession moved down by the shore, up the window were full of people, most of whom the large from all the steeples, and as M. Kossuth, bare-headed, stood bowing at the back of the open carriage, his hands were repeatedly seized and pressed by his countrymen, whose cample was at last followed by our own. On alighting at the Mayor's establishment, the gate was closed against the crowd, but they were song ratified by the sight of M. Kossuth proceeds to speak. His voice is clear and distinct, and proceed to speak the voice is clear and distinct, and proceed by an analysis of the open carriage, his hands were repeatedly seized and pressed by his countrymen, whose congratified by the sight of M. Kossuth brocked to speak. His voice is clear and distinct, and the steeples, and as M. Kossuth, bare-headed, stood bowing at the back of the open carriage, his hands were repeatedly seized and pressed by his countrymen, whose congratified by the sight of M. Kossuth proceeds to speak. His voice is clear and distinct, and the proceed by a many hours and the proceed to speak the voice is clear and distinct, and the proce

KOSSUTH'S RECEPTION AND SPEECH.

M. Kossuth addressed the assembled crowd,

Isabel, our correspondent saw the mother of Mr. Thrasher in tears at the office of Mr. ex-Consul Owen, endeavoring to get some information respecting her son. She wished to learn from Mr. Owen if she could see the Captain General. He answered no, but suggested that the index would give her liberty to see her sen free, [cheers;] but let me hope, by the blessing of Almighty God, and by our own steady perseverance, and by your own generous aid, that England, though she may ever remain the most England, though she may ever remain the most a glorious spot on earth, will not remain forever the only one where freedom dwells. [Great cheering.] Inhabitants of the generous town of Southampton! in shaking hands with your Mayor, my best and truest friend, (here M. Kossuth turned round to the Mayor and shook, hands with his worship energetically, amid much cheering.) I have the honor to thank you, and to salute, with the deepest respect you, the the judge would give her liberty to see her son. This proceeding of Mr. Owen seems, says our correspondent, strange, when it is well known that he could have taken her in a moment to the Captain General, to whom she merely wishand to salute, with the deepest respect, you, the inhabitants of the industrious, noble-minded en-

the Captain General, to whom she merely wished to state her desire to speak a word of comfort to her son, and see whether he had any provisions supplied him, &c.

A report was current at the sailing of the Isabel, that Mr. Thrasher had been tried and condemned to the mines, but although it was believed that such was the case, no authoritative confirmation of the rumors had been obtained, the Government keeping their proceedings as [Loud cheers.]

M. Kossuth then retired for a little, and the
Mayor led Madame Kossuth forward, who
bowed from the balcony, and waved her handkerchief forward in acknowledgment of the the Government keeping their proceedings a

> For the National Era. BESSIE.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY. Take my baby from my bosom, Lay her precious little head On the shining satin pillow Of her white and dainty bed

On my heart, in life, how often I have hushed her bitter cry. All the while I gently rocked her, Singing soft a lullaby. Now she sleeps so very calmly,

She hath need of me no longer, She will never cry again From her little lip, untasted, She has put away life's cup; When she wakes another morning,

Angel hands will take her up. TO J. R. GIDDINGS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Giddings, far rougher names than thine have grown Smoother than honey on the lips of men; And thou shalt age be honorably known, As one who bravely used his tongue and pen, As best befits a freeman-even for those, To whom our law's unblushing front denies A right to plead against the life-long woes Which are the Negro's glimpse of Freedom's skies; Fear nothing and hope all things, as the Right Alone may do securely; every hour
The thrones of Ignorance and ancient Night
Lose somewhat of their long-usurped power, And Freedom's lightest word can make them shiver

With a base dread that clings to them forever. From the Washington Union. WISCONSIN.

The following communication, which we received last evening just before going to press, shows the nature and significance of the Whig victory in Wisconsin. It will be seen that it is His worship, in presenting it, expressed a hope that M. Kossuth might yet live to fight victorious under it in the country of his birth, and gave him a slight sketch of its history.

M. Kossuth took the flag, pressed it to his become and said with energy. the result of a coalition between Whigs and Free-Soilers:

M. Kossuth took the flag, pressed it to his bosom, and said, with energy:

"I receive, gentlemen, this flag, as the most valuable trust intrusted to the people of Hungary, and I swear to year, whatever be our fate, cowardice and ambition shall never tarnish this flag."

Great cheering and applause, after which M. Kossuth handed the flag to Mr. Croskey, the American Consul.

Free-Soliers:

"I see that the telegraphic reports announce the fact that L. J. Farwell (Whig) is elected Governor of Wisconsin; and as in all probability it will be claimed as a Whig victory it is of some importance that the public should understand precisely the character of this Whig victory. To set this matter right before your readers, I enclose to you the following letter of Mr. Farwell, written in answer to one the American Consul.

An address from the workingmen and inof inquiry from Charles Durkee, the abolition member of Congress from the Milwaukie dis-trict. It speaks for itself: An address from the workinghen and in-habitants of the town, as distinguished from the corporation, signed by 1,100 persons, was then read by Mr. Falvey.

"MILWAURIE CITY. Oct. 9, 1851. "DEAR SIR: Yours of the 4th instant is re ceived. In answer to your inquiries in regard to my views on the subject of slavery, I reply frankly that I am utterly opposed to the exten-sion of slavery, and to the increase of slave States. I am also in favor of the abolition of those men who have raised by that great gitt of God—industry—their country to be the living wonder of the world. [Cheers.] Happy the people where the public authorities, being at the head of the people, share the noble sentiments of the people itself; and happy the country where the noble sentiments of the people are elevated to the dignity of a principle. I consider these addresses as the proudest treasslavery wherever it exists under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and of the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

"Respectfully, yours,
"Hon. Charles Durkee. "This letter, I have not a doubt, effectually secured the union of the Whig and Free Soil vote of the State, and the result is, as an-

nounced by telegraph, a Whig victory. L."

In connexion with the above letter—which shows the ground upon which the Whigs went into the election—we subjoin the following resolution, adopted by the Democracy in their State Convention, held on the 10th of last September:
"Resolved, That the Democrats of Wisconsin

now stand where all true Democrats have stood since 1836—on the platform of principles then drawn by that pure and lamented statesman, Silas Wright, and approved by every National Democratic Convention since that day. And occupying, as our party does, this elevated position, we, in their name, repudiate all extranecus issues and sectional tests of party faith, as pernicious, clannish, and disorganizing in their tendency."

BEAUTIFUL.-The Marietta (Ga.) Advocate speaking of the removal of the postmaster at Eufala, Alabama, says, "Mr. Fillmore removed The Diario Marina, the editors of which, to-gether with a clique of old Spaniards, were con-sequently his enemies, and had influence enough, after the execution of Lopez, to procure the sus-pension of his paper, which was done about the first of September last. This was ruinous to him, inasmuch as the demand for his paper had increased so largely as to induce him to import a new press from New York, and to incur other heavy expenses to bring out his issue in proper a most efficient and popular officer, solely be-cause he would not be the instrument in circulating Abolition documents through the post office. The wonder is that any man could be found in that community to accept the appointment, and lend himself to such a purpose."

A pretty fellow to talk about the Era in this style, when a score of his brother editors in Georgia and Alabama are receiving it regularly in exchange every week, and it is only be-cause he is not so well read as the rest that he is not himself in the receipt of it.

Please signify to Mrs. Stowe that it will be quite agreeable to the wishes of very many of the readers of the Era for her not to hurry through "Uncle Tom." We don't get sleepy reading it. Having resided many years among slaves, and being familiar with their habits, thoughts, feelings, and language, I have not been able to detect a single mistake in her story in any of these respects—'tis perfect in its way—will do great good. Yours, J. D. L. When Mrs. Stowe commenced her admirable story, we did not suppose, nor did she, that it would run through so many numbers as it has already done. She will take good care not to hurry through it," but will complete what has been so well begun.

MR. COBB'S MAJORITY .- The official canvas shows the majority of Mr. Cobb for Governor to be 18,573.

New Jersey.-The Democrats have gained a great triumph. The Senate stands—Whigs 7, Democrats 13; House—Whigs 14, Demo-

DAVID WILMOT .- The following is the official vote for Wilmot for presiding judge: Counties. Wilmot. Bradford - - 4,076 Wilmot. Susquehanna - 2,517 Sullivan - 360 Total - - 6,952

Wilmot's majority, 2,381. Mr. Wilmot's majority, 2,381.
Mr. Wilmot's opponents issued tickets marked "For Presiding Judge, 12th District, David Wilmot," instead of 13th District. They sold out the State ticket, but the fraud did not avail

FRED. DOUGLASS AND THE SILVER GRAYS.-The statement that twenty-one votes were given in the Whig Assembly Convention for F. Douglass is correct. The most active person electioneering for him was L. R. Jerome, a deputy collector of customs, and connected with the Rochester American. The votes were all given by the well-known Silver Grays.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FREE SOIL CONVENTION .-The New Hampshire Free Soil Convention met at Manchester on Friday, October 30. Alonzo Smith was chosen president, with ten vice pres-idents. John Atwood, of New Boston, was nominated candidate for Governor, receiving 197 out of 213 votes cast. Hon. Amos Tuck and others addressed the Convention, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, &c.

MR. GUTZLAFF, the famous Chinese missionary and scholar, died at Canton on the 9th August last, in the 48th year of his age. He was by birth a Pomeranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and, after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he went to China in 1831.

despatches here, giving returns from the elec-tion in Mississippi. They leave no doubt what-ever of the complete triumph of the Union ticket. The Union State ticket and three

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT .- W. L. Sharkey, to be Consul of the United States at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Al-

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

len F. Owen, recalled.

BALTIMORE, November 10, 1851. Beef Cattle.—The prices of beef cattle range from \$2.25 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds on the hoof—equal to \$4.50 a \$6.25 net, and averaging

to prime red wheat at 72 a 76 cents; ordinary pense.

| much useful matter cambo | much useful matter to prime red wheat at 72 a 76 cents; ordinary to good do., 66 a 72 cents; white do., 75 a 85 cents, as to quality. Old white corn, 52 cents; yellow do., 54 a 55 cents. Rye, 70 cents. Oats, 32 a 35 cents. Clover seed, \$4.87 a \$5.

Provisions.—Market quiet; the supply light. Mess pork, \$16.12 1-2 a \$16.25; prime do. is held at \$14. Bacon—shoulders, 9 1-2 cents; ideal of the prime allowed to a 11 2 sents per service.

held at \$14. Bacon—shoulders, 9 1-2 cents; sides, 10 1-2; hams, 10 a 11 3-8 cents per pound. Lard in barrels, 9 1-4 cents; in kegs, 10 1-2 cents. Butter in barrels and kegs, 10 a 12 cents. Cheese, 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 for Western. Wool.—A steady demand. Fleece at 16 a 18 cents per pound.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1851. Sales of 8,000 barrels of flour at \$3.75 a \$3.81 for State brands. Rye flour, \$3.31 a \$3.37 1-2. Corn meal, \$3.37 1-2 a \$3.50. Grain, steady. 2,500 bushels Michigan white wheat, and 5,000 bushels Canadian, at 86 cents. Rye, 71 cents. Corn, improving—20,000 bushels mixed at 58 a 59 cents. Oats, 38 cents. Provisions are unchanged. Mess pork, \$14.81 a \$15 for new and old, and \$13.62 1-2 for new prime. Lard, 8 1-4 a 8 3-4 cents.

A State Convention of the Colored Citizens of Ohio will be held in Cincinnati on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of January, 1852. The object of the Convention is to recommend and adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote the interests of the colored people of the State. See to it, colored men-you who are taxed, yet denied a representation, and made aliens in the land of your birth-that you are largely represented in said Convention. The time has come when you must act or perish, and when silence in

you is a crime.

We append the following resolution that was passe at the State Convention which sat at Columbus last winter, and we trust that delegates will faithfully comply with it:
"Resolved, That the Delegates composing the Con

vention be requested to write a report, in as short a form as is expedient, giving the population, wealth, and condition of the colored people in their respective counties."

JOHN J. GAINES,

Chairman of the Central Committee.

N. B. Regularly appointed Delegates will report themselves to the Reception Committee at the Hote Dumas, on Macalister street. Ample arrangements will be made by the citizens, to provide for all such during the sitting of the Convention.

OUR THREE JOURNALS.

The AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and THE STU-DENT, are published monthly, each at one dollar a year, in advance, by FOWLERS & WELLS, New York.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the Moral and Intellectual development of Man. Psy. chology, Magnetism, Physiognomy, and all that re-ates to Mind, may be found in this publication. The WATER-CURE JOURNAL is devoted to Hydropathy, Physiology, and the laws which govern life and health, including Dietotics, together with the philoso-phy and practice of Water Cure.

The STUDENT is designed for Children and Youth— to be used in schools and families. It is devoted to Education, Natural History, (with illustrative engravings,) to Biography, Music, Phonography, and the Natural Sciences generally. It is probably the best Educational Serial published in this country. To obtain either or all of these periodicals, plea

nclose the amount of \$1 for each in a letter, and direct the same, post paid, to
FOWLERS & WELLS,
Oct. 9—4t
No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

TERMS.—The Genius of Liberty is published month for \$1 per year, in advance.

Clubs.—Six copies for \$5; ten copies for 8; and wenty copies for \$15.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MONEYS must be directed to the "Genius of Liberty, Cincinnati, Ohio, Box No. 552," post paid.

The Editor's office is No. 18 Main street.

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about

A five miles from Washington, in Prince George's county,
Maryland. It contains 178 i 2 acres, above 30 of which is a
fine alluvial meadow, producing at present a ton and a half
of hay to the acre, but which under improved cultivation
would produce at least two tons. Hay see is in the Wash
ington market at from \$15 to 200 per ton. About four acres
of the place is a marsh covered with several feet in thickness of black earth, the result of decayed vegetation, which,
properly composted, is a source from which the upland may
be enriched at a reasonable cost. About 60 acres of woodland—growth principally oak and chestnut. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and has many pretty sites
for building. There are many springs of excellent water on
the place, and it is noted for its healthfulness. The soil of
the greater part is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay—in some
places, clay predominating. About 55 acres could be divided
into small gardening farms, giving nearly an equal quantity
of wood and arable land to each. There is an orchard of 150
peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing; also,
about 200 apple trees, ready for grafting. It is well fenced
about 200 apple trees, ready for grafting. It is well fenced
addition of three rooms, a meat house of sun dried brick, a
addition of three rooms, a meat house of sun dried brick, a
did through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small
through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small
mill Price—\$40 per acre. Terms—one third eash; a
long credit for the residue if desired. Address
Oct. 23. MARTIN BUELL, Washington, D. C. bureau of the Chief of Police, where he was searched, but nothing was found on him but the letter already alluded to, which was merely on purely private business. He was, however, detained under surveillance, sleeping at the police business. He was, however, detained under surveillance, sleeping at the police bureau, and taking his meals at the different hotels, always accompanied by a police officer. This state of affairs lasted two or three days, when all at once a letter was produced, which was said to have been found sealed, and directed to Mr. Thrasher, on the desk in his office; and although there was no post-mark on it, or anything else to indicate where it came from, it was alleged that it had been brought by the Georgia. It was then handed to Mr. Thrasher

NOTICE.

OFFICE of the Trust of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, chartered the 4th March, A. D. 1791. The copartners or shareholder of the above-named Institution, or their legal representatives, who desire to participate in the flual dividend of the assets of the stockholder's trust, expected to be made under a decree of Courts of the United States, finally to close the affairs of that Institution, are hereby notified and requested to make known that desire to the Cashier by letters, rost paid, addressed to him at the Office, in the Girard Bank, Philadelphia, on or before Monday, 17th last, that their participation in the final dividend of saio assets may be secured.

By order of the surviving Trustee.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1851.

Nov. 13.

SHINGTON, D. C. - LINE AND MICH.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—time reduced to twenty-four hours. On and after the lat of December next, passengers will be carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in twenty-four hours, with only twenty-eight miles of staging over an excelent Turnpike. Fare, \$11.

Tain is the shortest and best routs between the Great West and the Atlantic alties, and the accommodations are in all respects of the highest character.

FHOMAS MOORE,

Nov. 13.

Agent Penn. Railroad Company.

FASHIONABLE BONNET AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE proprietor of Bassett & Prat's Bonnet Rooms would most respectfully invite the ladies to examine one of the largest and most desirable stocks of Bonnets Ribbons, and Milinery Goods generally, in the city, at No. 50 1-2 Hanover street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Nov 13—2m

CALIFORNIA GOLD SEPARATOR. CALIFORNIA GOLD SEPARATOR.

THE undersigned, having detected the fallacy of scientific writers in their theory of centrifugal force in whiring fluids, has combined the centripetal power of the base of a whirlpool, with a very simple mechanical arrangement, which for the first time gives to the world a machine which separates in the most perfect manuer, and with great rapidity and ease, all the gold from crushed quartz or fr. in heavy iron sand.

Come to the California Steamship office, 25 Courtland street, New York, and see and judge for yourselves, or address, (Sept 6.) ARNOLD BUFFUM, Patentee.

was by birth a Pomeranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and, after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he went to China in 1831.

Massachusetts Election.—The vote for Governor in Boston stands—Winthrop, (Whig., 7,387; Boutwell, (Democrat,) 3,607; Palfrey, (Free Soil,) 1,271.

Mississippi Election.—We have very late

Mississippi Election.—We have very late

Mississippi Election.—We have very late

despatches here, giving returns from the election in Mississippi. They leave no doubt whatever of the complete triumph of the Union ticket. The Union State ticket and three Union Congressmen are already known to be elected.

New York Election.—The messenger from the office of the Albany Evening Journal has just returned from Delaware county, and reports that the majority against Forsyth and Patterson, Whigs, will not exceed 900 in that county, which pretty certainly gives the Whigs the Canal Board, and secures the election of their State ticket.

New PAMPHLET RY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

THIS Simpliness of Slaterholling shown by appeals to This pamphle have in street, so the William Harned, as No 48 Beseman street, New York. Three dollars per bundred, and six certaingle copy. This pamphle thas just issued from the office of the Albany Evening Journal has just returned from Delaware county, and reports that the majority against Forsyth and Patterson, Whigs, will not exceed 900 in that county, which pretty certainly gives the Whigs the Canal Board, and secures the election of their State ticket. sinfulness of slavery in all cases We trust the friends of Freedom will send their orders, and aid in the wide circulation of this seasonable and able essay. If sent through the mail, the new law requires the postage to be prepaid. It will be two cents a copy for 500 miles, and four cents for all distances beyond that.

THE SOUTH BEND CASE.

PAMPHIET of 24 np. has just been published, entitled

THE SOUTH BEND CASE.

A PAMPHLET of 24 pp. has just been published, entitled

"The South Bend (Ind.) Fugitive Slave Case, involving
the Right to a writ of Hubean Corpus" It is for sale by
William Harned, 48 Beekman street, New York. Price
a hundred, and 5 cents single copy.

Aug. 7—3m

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1852. Beef Cattle.—The prices of beef cattle range from \$2.25 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds on the hoof—equal to \$4.50 a \$6.25 net, and averaging \$2.56 gross.

Hogs.—A good supply of live hogs at \$6 a \$6.25 per 100 pounds.

Flour and Meal.—300 barrels Howard Street brands at \$3.81 1-4, and 500 barrels City Mills at \$3.75. Rye flour, \$3.56. Corn meal, \$3.

Grain and Seeds.—Receipts increased. Good to prime red wheat at 72 a 76 cents; ordinary

The Almanac for 1852 contains 40 pages, being four pages larger than the Almanac for 1851. It also contains more engavings. Some of those of last year are used again, with two new and beautiful ones, the first entitled 'No fligher Law,' and the other a portrait of Ellen Crafts, in the dress in which she made her escape from slavery. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on good paper, with a Calendar equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1852, with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. The Almanac ontains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies

For a single copy—
The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-perate in givine a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. Or they may be sent by mail, any distance under 500 miles, for one cent, postage prepaid.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may he addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
Aug. 1.

48 Beekman st., New York.

N B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information at cost.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent to the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, morthwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

12 S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

One door cast of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Stere.

EXHIBITION FREE.

TO meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mir. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery. Some valuable additions to the colection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taxen from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in his city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerrecty pes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerrectypes of their little onen, of all ages.

27 Ministures neatly set in lockets, breast line, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 2.

GENERAL BANKING AND EACHANGE BUSI-

GENERAL BANKING AND EACHANGE BUSI-OPENERAL BANKING AND S.S. COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully anonne to the public that they have entered into departnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO.

BELIDEN, WITHERS, & CO.

Il business intrusted to them will be attended to with

mptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM SELDEN, late Treasurer U. States.

JOHN WITHERS, of Alexan via, Virginia.

R. W. LATHAM, of the City of Washington.

L. P. BAYNE, of Baltimore, Maryland.

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
A GENT'S for procuring Patents in the United States
and foreign countries.

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.

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applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner
of Patents either on account of a defective specification and
drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may precure all necessary
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personal attendance at Washington, by soribers.

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P. H. WATSON.
E. S. RENWICA FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING. WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING,
For Boots, Shoes, Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.
THIS BLACKING is not designed to produce a polich,
out to render leather soft, plisble, water proof, and
much more durable.
It may be had at the manufacturer's wholesale price:
New York—Grannis & Stewart, 96 Maiden Lane.
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Bangor, Mas.—Alexander Strong, 32 Central street.
Bangor, Me.—George W. Emerson, 4 Smith's Block.
Cleveland, O.—Seaman & Smith.
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Cincinnati, O.—Robbins & Pomroy, 27 Pearl street.
Moutreal, C. W.—Brown & Childs.
Toronto, C. W.—Brown & Childs.
Toronto, C. W.—Brown & Childs.
And in the cities and principal towns generally throughout the Northern and Western States of the Union.
Aug 21

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Reported for the National Era. SPEECH

CASSIUS M. CLAY, AT LEXINGTON, KY. Delivered August 1, 1851.

CITIZENS OF FAYETTE: I present myself be ore you, a candidate for the office of Governo

I come, not as my rivals, Messrs. Dixon a Powel, backed by great political parties. I stand against the ruling class in the State and Nation—the wealth—the social ban—the press—and the pulpit. These are great odds. Yet standing here on the basis of Truth, Justice, and Liberty, as humble in popularity and helikity on the least appreciative of my friends. ability as the least appreciative of my friend or enemies would have me, I do not shrink from the duties which every citizen of a Republic

owes to his country.

No man knows better than I the deep-rooted no man knows better than I the deep-rober prejudices which have been studiously planted in the minds of this people, from the beginning, against me personally, and the cause which I advocate. Of this I do not complain. He who would change the organic laws of a State ought to be prepared to meet hatred, calumoy, and violence—for such has been the fate of Patriots in all times and in all countries. I pass all personal misrepresent silence; if I cannot live them down, vain is

the attempt to speak them down.

Objections which have been made agains the party with whom I have the honor to act I

eem worthy of notice.

It is urged that the question of Slavery and Emancipation has been once considered, and decided against us, by the people of Kentucky; and therefore it is "factious" again to re-

Now, this objection, if true, has but little weight, coming from the Democrats, who have been defeated for twenty years or more in this State; yet now we find them arrayed once more under their banners! So does it come with equally bad grace from the Whigs, who en in the nation relatively about in the same position as the Democrats have been in

The objection, when stripped of its casuistry, The objection, when stripped of its casuistry, means simply that we are in a minority. Now, when so many men, even of first distinction, are ready to float with the popular tide into office, I regard it as a subject of pride that we stand firm in the advocacy of what we conceive lies at the basis of all prosperity and

safety to the State.

But the allegation is untrue. The question of emancipation never has been fairly disc before, or decided upon by, the people of this State. The forty men—who met in Frankfort in 1848, all slaveholders, but still professing to represent all parties in the State, interested in the Convention movement—declared that, so far as they were concerned, the then relations

when the Legislature met in the winter of that year, a resolution was passed that slavery ought not to be discussed.

The same position was taken by nearly the whole Whig and Democratic press. By such weight of authority against us, the Emancipation Convention, which met at Frankfort in 1849, was induced to defer making the battle upon the merits of their cause, and only contended for what is called the "open clause" in the Constitution: so that the question of Emanthe Constitution; so that the question of Eman-cipation might be, as suggested by our oppo-nents, decided, separately from all other influences, upon its merits. And such was the position

taken by the orators upon the stump, and urged everywhere in private conversation.

Now, when the Constitution is formed and carried into execution—when parties are nar-rowed down to the same platform so nearly that the matter of contest between Whig and Democrat seems to be, whether there is really any difference in principles—when the public mind is calm and ready for sound conclusions, and we at last come forward and urge Emanc pation upon just and constitutional grounds—
these same men, who all along were saying
the time had not yet come, now clamor that
the time has passed—it is too late—the question has been decided against us.

No! with the slaveholders, the time has not

and never will come for the consideration of Emancipation! If left to them, they would, like Sheridan with his creditors, put it off till the day after judgment!

republicanism, must judge for ourselves of the time and means of throwing off this institution, which "wrongs" the slave and threatens our own liberty. We are all equals—we were born free-and while we allow to our opponents all the privileges which we claim for ourselves we arow our purpose to yield to others none which we will not fearlessly demand. I care nothing for party names, so that they

designate principles. The Whigs are called "Bank Federalists"—the Democrats, "Locofocos"—we call ourselves "Emancipationists," "Liberty and Union men." Our enemies call us "Abolitionists." All we ask is the understanding of our views; upon them we are will-ing to stand or to fall! There are in the State of Kentucky, in round

numbers, ten hundred thousand people. Of these, two hundred thousand are African slaves. You all know what slaves are. By the laws of all the slave States, they can neither acquire nor hold property in their own right, "by the sweat of the face," or by gift or devise or sweat of the face," or by gift, or devise, or inheritance. To them is denied the family relation. They know not the name of parent or child—husband or wife—sister or brother; they are not secured in "life, liberty, or prop-erty or the pursuit of happiness." In a word erty, or the pursuit of happiness." In a word, they are subject, in all these, to the will of their masters, in mind and in person, being as good and chattels or beasts of the field! In this nineteenth century, amidst a civilized

and Christian people, I shall not discuss the moral relation of such an institution as this! I appeal to reason, which is monstrous jargon if this be just! to every unsullied conscience, which is quick as a flash of light in revulsion which is quick as a flash of light in revulsion when self is thus threatened! to the works of nature, where by sea and shore each mute and living thing of minutest insignificance has allotted it by Providence an independent sphere of action and happiness—that not alone, of all animated existences, is the poor African merged in the will and happiness of others! Above all, upon that ever-to-be-held-sacred

and glorious saying, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," I rest the question of the moral relation of slavery—to reason, to conscience, to nature, to God; I will not add the weight of my ideas of the right. I am not here as a moralist, but a politician, or, if I may aspire to the higher title, a statesman; statesman I have discussed and still propose to discuss this subject.

Next in order are the owners of these two

hundred thousand slaves. In 1845, they were from the Auditor's books ascertained to be about thirty-one thousand—say, since then increased to thirty-three and a third thousand. The act-ual owners of slaves, then, in this State, are only one in every twenty-four, including men, women, and children, of the white race. But allow, which is liberal, two persons more to each actual slaveholder, for those interested in these slaves, as heirs or expectants by gift or devise, and we have only one hundred thousand persons! Take the two hundred thousand slaves and the one hundred thousand masters from the ten hundre thousand, and you have remaining seven hun dred thousand persons—seven out of eight of every man, woman, and child, of the white race,

every man, woman, and child, of the white race, in the Commonwealth—"the people," in the language of politicians, who have no interest in the ownership of these slaves.

On the contrary, their every interest, social, moral, intellectual and physical, are warred upon by the existence of slavery among them. And if I shall succeed in proving that fact, then where is the republican who is not compelled to go with me in the overthrow of slavery? For the theory of our institutions is, that the Government is formed for the benefit, to promote the happiness, prosperity, and safety, of the great majority of the governed—and that when it fails of these aims, then it's not only the right but the highest duty of the people to relay the foundations of the same, for the accom-

lay the foundations of the same, for the accom-plishment of these great ends.

There is no middle ground—no escape. If I am right, even the slaveholders are bound to go

laborer. And whilst other a life, in early infancy, protected by an all-bountiful Deity, m by an all-bountiful Deity, may some some years is utterly dependent, for food, ther, and clothing, upon the labor of those who precede him. And so far from regarding labor as a curse, I see in it above all things the favoritism of God. Animals are clothed with but a single food. gle vestment; their residences or retreats are fixed; their food is eternally the same. But there is no limit to the variety, in comfort and taste, of the human dress. Our dwellings rise from the cabin to the palace, in structure and ornaments; whilst our food, in variety and delicacy, is only bounded by the wide reach of the human mind, in its hold upon science and the development of the resources of the soil.

Labor, then, is an eternal and beneficent law

Labor, then, is an eternal and beneficent law of our being. Upon its honor depends its efficiency; and upon both, depend the numbers, the prosperity, and happiness of civilized society. When, then, you plant slavery in a State, you do that thing which tends most powerfully, in constitutional law, to dishonor labor, and render it inefficient. Before a man will serve another, with residuement but the fear of numishment. with no inducement but the fear of punishment, the spirit of self-respect must be utterly extinguished—he must be degraded below the beasts. And the slave has ever been regarded as the hasest of men, and the object not only of contempt, but hatred—because, in yielding up his own liberty, he subtracts so much strength from the mass of men, and to that extent endangers the liberty of all others! And by a necessary association of ideas, whatever the slave touches has imparted to it something of his own dishonor! I appeal to the experience of men—to those who have been in the free and in the slave States. Here, all those offices which slaves

n greatest number and most habitually perform, are avoided as far as possible by the mass of whites who are compelled to labor. And in kind, if not in degree, at whatever remove from the slave, labor is still looked upon with dis gust, and idleness is regarded as a badge of so-cial elevation.

John Quincy Adams said he regarded the profession of the law no more honorable than the business of shoe-making. In the eye of reason, the shoe-blacker is as honorable as the shoe-maker, and, if Adams be right, as honorable as the lawyer. It is slavery, and slavery only, in its myriad forms, which degrades the laborer!

When I edited the True American in this city found the wives and daughters of the small shop-keepers, mechanics, and others, who had no slaves, up before the rising sun, sweeping out their entries, the steps, and pavements, and bringing water from the pumps, before the tide of slaves was yet poured into the streets to wound their sentiments of social equality. Master-workmen tell me that the best journey men leave the State as soon as they are married In the free States, on the contrary, the wife and daughter and lover go up-headed to the discharge of domestic duties—made more lovely, in the eyes of all, by the conscious glow of duty performed. The slaveholders and rich avoid labor entirely. They are idlers by profession, and drones upon society; whilst, at a distance, all classes imitate them. Idleness is the mother of ruin to the State and destitution to individuals. There are no promises in the book of Nature or Revelation for the idler. Its career is deformity in person, stupidity in intellect, deprayity in morals. Its end is poverty and death! Not less than twenty persons, of all ages, sexes, and colors, have come to violent ends in this State, in three months, in a population of one million! Such a terrible result is the best com-

mentary upon slavery and its vitiating effects!
In the North, every grade in wealth, from the highest to the lowest, have suitable employment or their children. In manufactures, in agri-sulture, and commerce, as well as in the learned professions, there is room for all; and only the man of business is honored.

Here the evil of dishonored labor is not con-fined to us, the non-slaveholding class, but reaches

masters also. The son and daughter cannot by them be put to work alongside of the degraded slave, who is of course an unfit associate. The professions are full to starvation.

the census of the United States, the whole poplation doubles in about every twenty-five years Take the previous censuses of the people of Kentucky, and you will find that we ought in 1851 to have had two millions instead of eight hundred thousand whites. Our sister State of Ohio, of about the same area of land, with longer winters, less fertile soil and mineral wealth, although our junior by many years, has her two millions of people. Slavery, then, has expelled one million people from the State! I do not now consider the amount of human ffering which this curse has caused! For if happiness depends mostly, not upon absolute, but relative, wealth—and the man is happiest who is steadily improving his condition—who can estimate the misery of the million of people continually decreasing in means, till at last they see their homes pass into the hands of strangers, and themselves driven into exile—a punishment in all Governments deemed suffi-cient for the greatest of crimes! I choose to regard it merely as a matter of dollars and cents ; and as labor is the admitted source of all wealth, we have lost one half of our productive

ower-one million of laborers have gone, one remains. If we regard man as a productive machine simply—the white valued no higher than the slave, at an average of three hundred dollars—we have lost a possibly productive power or capital of three hundred million of dollars! This is not all; we have placed two the same number of white freemen. Now, our fathers of the South, when the Federal Constituthe slave was only half as productive as the white; and that therefore, in taxation, two This is good authority at least against our opponents. In the substitution of slaves for free-

, then, we have placed one hundred thousand paupers in the State; for whilst as machines they are fed, clothed, and sheltered, at the same cost as whites, only producing half as much, it is as if one hundred thousand were supported out of the aggregate wealth, from the bone and sinew, and the sweat of the face, of the great mass of laborers, black and white! And every two slaves imported into the State, (for the slaveholders subject us to that also,) and every two born, impose an additional pauper upon us! Again: these emigrants have taken out more or less of the money of the country—say three hundred dollars each; and we have lost three hundred millions more of the actual accumulated capital of the country as much as all the balance of the wealth, real and

personal, as shown by the census!

But the same causes which retard population hinder education. In the free States, sixeen times have common school funds been provided by general taxation, so as to bring education into the home of the poorest citizen; cation into the home of the poorest citizen; and, as a consequence, not one man, woman, or child, (if you exclude immigrants from the slave States and foreign countries,) in a thousand, can be found unable to read their laws and Bible. But in all the slave States the system of common schools has failed from the beginning. Governor Hammond, in his message to the South Carolina Legislature, says that "education and slavery are incompatible;" and therefore, as he was for slavery, he opposed education among the people! It seems the people of Kentucky have been ruled by the same sort of slaveholders. Three times has a common school fund been provided by the people, and three times have our masters concluded that "education and slavery were incompatible," and diverted the funds to their own purposes. First, you set aside the proceeds of the sales of the lands west of the Tennessee river for schools; but they were appropriated by the

sales of the lands west of the Tennessee river for schools; but they were appropriated by the slaveholders to other purposes. Again, you gave the dividends of the State in the Commonwealth's Bank to schools; but again they were diverted to other purposes. Once more, and the third time, you solemnly set aside eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-half of the sum received from the proceeds of the public lands of the United States, to assist in the education of the people; but once more, and am right, even the slaveholders are bound to go with me for emancipation, or to stand, in repudiation of the avowals of our fathers and all republicanism, in favor of the Divine right of Kings—of Despotism!

I lay down the broad proposition, that labor is the subject of first consideration in the formation of the constitution and laws of a State. Labor is that which distinguishes man from all other animals. The beasts have reason and speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree, but man only is a speech in an inferior degree in the standard in the sum received from the proceeds of the public lands of the United States, to assist in the education of the people; but once more, and for a third time, you solemnly set aside eight the third time, you solemnly set aside eigh

State of Kentucky has not a cent in the treas-tury for the same glorious purpose. Our mas-ters not only wasted the money, but they burn-ed the bonds, the evidences of the debt, in the streets of the capital, as if they were cast-off cholera clothes, bringing disease and death upon the people! And now, when the friends of education and liberty have aroused the pub-lic to these infarcies and causad the legislators lic to these infarnies, and caused the legislators to restore the bonds—and when the Democratic Convention, to their eternal honor, have put it in the Consi tution that the sinking fund shall be held sacre/I for their payment—we find a contest going on between the friends of education and a slaveholding Governor, whether these beneficent ends shall be accomplished or not!

In the free States, the children of the rich and the recovered with the recovered to the rich and th the poor are educated in the same school; and the division of farms and the density of the population insure always a sufficient number of scholars to bring down the cost of education to the most economical rate. But here we not only lack a common school fund to lighten individual expense, but the co-operation and joint means of the rich and the laborers.

means of the rich and the laborers.

We are not only frequently prevented from making a school at all, on account of the large farms and slaveholders, but when the slaveholders send their children to county academies or distant cities, as they do in nine cases of ten, the expense is increased to those who remain. And the grand result is, that whilst in the free States nearly the whole mass of native-born citizens are educated, here, in all the slave States, the cost of education is about three times as great as in the free States, and n all the slave States of the Union, more than one half of all the laborers, white and black, are unable to read and write!

Here the educated are drones in society, consuming without producing, whilst the great mass of laborers are deprived of the aids of letters and science in production. Of course we fail in manufactures; and without manufactures, commerce also fails. Thus, whilst the South takes hold of three and one half millions of slaves as producers, only equal to one and three-quarters millions of men—the North, far wiser, lays hold on the winds, the waters, and chemistry, and magnetism, and the powers of science, and enslaves them. I estimate the power of machinery in the free States to be equal to be labor of forty millions of men.* The free States, then, have "the long end of the handspike," and hold us in lasting dependence, as simple agriculturists—a third-rate stage of civilization. We stand as the tribes of Asia civilization. three thousand years ago; and many of our nost sensible farmers return to grazing, as the best way of preserving lands from the ruin of slave cultivation!

These disadvantages of slavery are common to the whole people. What we the non-slave-holders lose, is not gained by the masters; for, by directing the whole power of the State to agriculture, they tend to glut all those markets where our mules, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, hemp, and tobacco, go—so that the tendency of prices is always towards the lowest profit above the cost of production, and frequently the sales are under the cost, and the gains f many years lost in one unfortunate market These arguments are addressed alike to all— but I stand here as the advocate of the non-slaveholders of the country; and them I would reach in a manner more practical and of less

I propose to show to them how it is that the of citizens have been expelled from the soil by inevitable and inexorable laws. In the free States, a man upon fifty, eighty, and one hundred acres, (which last perhaps is the average of all the farms in all the free States,) can raise, educate, and settle in life, a large family!
Why? because he has his manufacturer and merchant set down alongside of him. He sells everything; nothing is lost; "many mickles make a muckle," says the Scottish maxim. But here in the slave States, in consequence of all our markets being distant markets, Charles ton, New Orleans, Cincinnati, or New York, and through them the great world, we lose all ciate. The professions are full to starvation. The consequence is, sons and daughters are brought up in idleness and effeminacy; mind, body, and estate, go to wreck! Thus slavery, like the fabled shirt of Nessus, which was expected to bring pleasure and comfort in the use, but maddens its unhappy possessor at last. Unfortunately for the laborers, the evils of slavery are not confined to mere sentiments or association of ideas, but they come home to associate in the field of the winter the blacks or the whites articles of production, and return consumption. For instance, the citizen of Fayette sends a pound as their the blacks or the whites the blacks or the whites are the b and ruin him by the competition of unpaid wages! This is proved by the retardation or explusion of the whites in all slave States. By sells, therefore, for twice as much as we. Of would overrun the land, and underwork and must have two hundred acres.

Again: the articles which he gets in ex-

in consequence of the distance of our articles of consumption. If, then, the free farmer can acreased product—more leisure—more science—and more population. But in the slave States the "skinning system" prevails. Large farms are necessary, in consequence of distance of markets. Large farms cannot undergo the manuring system. The virgin soil of centuries system. The virgin soil of centuries and commerce. But who are they who declaim against these races? They are, in a few removes, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh. And if we have more versatility of talent, symmetry of form, and play and loveliness of the face divine, than other nations, it is because of this same against these races? They are, in a few removes, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh. And if we have more versatility of talent, symmetry of form, and play and loveliness of the face divine, and other nations, it is because of this same. manuring system. The virgin soil of centuries, exhausted in deposite, is worn out in slovenly, ignorant cultivation. In Virginia and Maryland, and North Carolina, were good plains and fertile slopes, but slaves have turned them into barrenness. The whites emigrated, drove out the wild beasts and Indians, cleared the forest. But once more the tide of slaves fol-lows on; the result is the same. Barrenness follows in the wake of the slave. The broomsedge, the mullen, and the brier, pursue ever in their footsteps! Are not those who have desolated Judea and Asia Minor, and turned hundred thousand African slaves in place of her cities and fertile vales into the abodes o Now, our | wild beasts, where "the fox looks out at the fathers of the South, when the Federal Constitution was formed, contended, no doubt truly, that the slave was only half as productive as the white; and that therefore, in taxation, two slaves ought to be counted as but one white.

Window, and the long grass grows upon the walls! as criminal in the eyes of Nature's God as they who stoned the prophets, and rejected Him who taught justice, mercy, and love!

In the midst of these depressing causes, the laborer finds yet greater oppression—the direct competition of capital. In the free States, when the capitalist has one or two hundred acres, he wants no more land. He says to his neigh or, who is educated in the common school, dustrious and moral, I have a thousand or five thousand dollars; take it and invest it in manthousand dollars; take it and invest it in manufactures or commerce; divide a portion of the profits with yourself, for your personal supervision, and the other portion with me for my capital. Thus capital and labor are friends, and build up each other; and the whole mass of society is moving up to independence and wealth. But here the slaveholding capitalist is the worst en-emy of the laborer. He cannot invest his money in machinery or commerce; he gives no employment to white labor. He comes then into the land market, where only the whites can hope to live, and he invests his money at no matter what price. The consequence that land has not only a real value and price but a fictitious or fancy value. The estimate of the most intelligent is, that the lands in the slave States do not anything like average three per cent. on their cost. If the laborer, then, bids for the land on credit, he gives six per cent. upon the investment; of course, it is a losing business, and at last he is compelled to sell out, and the land falls into the hands of the capitalist! Thus we find in almost every counfarms, once occupied by intelligent white families, now in the possession of the master and slaves. The census of 1850 shows in many counties not only the loss of the whole increase, which is one hundred per cent. in twenty-five years, but an absolute decrease since 1840 in population!

The towns are subject to the same laws of The towns are subject to the same laws of depression as the country; and neither in the field nor the workshop is there any escape from the ruin of slave-labor competition! There are two great data upon which the growth of cities depends—the number of consumers, and their productive and consequently consumptive capacity—for they are but the aggregation, for convenience of society and exchange, of all those persons who expect to give the product of their intellects or hands for the fruits of the soil. A hatter sells to the twenty thousand people of the county of Fayette one hundred hats a year; under the free system, when the

* This is the estimate made about ten years ago of the power of machinery in England. If we take into consideration the machinery or instruments applied to agriculture, the estimate must be below the reality!

same time his real estate advances in value as the increase of population. He is a thriving mechanic—he can not only educate his children, but set them up in the same trade with himself. The father sells to the fathers of the country, and his sons to their sons—and what applies to the hatter, applies to every resident of the city; so that there is no limit to the poplation of the city or country, until such tin as the earth shall cease to sustain the inhabitants. And by manufactories, Massachusetts. England, and some other countries, sustain a higher population than their soil by agriculture could possibly support. Now reverse the case: let slavery be introduced, and immediately, as l have shown, two laws begin to prevail—the whole population, white and black, begin to decrease, and the productive power of the black is only half that of the white. The result is, that the hatter, who at first sold one hundred hats, in the course of these events, now sells but fifty: he is a decaying tradesman. Just at the time that he needs more money for the education and settlement of his children, he has less than in early life-the profits of his trade continually decline, whilst his real estate de-clines also, till at last he is compelled "to pull up stakes," to use a common phrase, and nove to the free States, where his consumers from the country have gone before him! And this reasoning is sustained by experience. Norfolk, in Virginia, was once the emporium of Eastern commerce; but slaves have driven out her whites; ignorance and sloth have exhausted her lands; manufactures fail, and commerce fails with them. Now Norfolk is forgotten, and New York, and Philadelphia, and Boston, re great cities; and the sails of their commerce whiten every sea. The Virginia Republican says: "A little more than eighty years ago the imports of Virginia amounted to four millions; those of New York to nine hundred thousand: in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the imports of Virginia were two hundred and forty thou-sand, and those of New York were ninety-two millions." Thus the difference in the race, i less than a century—all the natural advantages being in favor of slavery—between a free and slave State, is about sixteen hundred times in favor of freedom! Cities in slave States, with the first tide of white population, grow to a certain extent of magnificence; when the slaves come in, they become stationary—then begin to decline. Chimneys topple off, and go unrepaired—underpinnings decay—houses go un-painted—shutters fall to pieces—lights are roken out, and old clothes and pasted paper are substituted—all things indicate that the city is constitutionally diseased with slavery,

and hastens to its end! There was a time when there were intrenchnents, where the mechanic was secure against the machinery of the free States and the competition of slave labor, in the handicrafts to be done on the soil. But now slaves have intruded themselves into all these, and the competition tends continually to reduce the white mechanic to the wages of the slave—the simplest food, clothing, and shelter, without education or any of the elegances of life! Penitentiary labor is remonstrated against in all parts of the Union, by the whites, when applied to such manufacares as are carried on in the neighborhood, as utterly destroying their livelihood. Yet slave labor to the seven hundred thousand free white laborers of Kentucky is penitentiary labor— the master standing in the same relation to the slave that the agent of the State does towards the convicts! The wages paid in both cases are the same-the result the same-ruin to the free laborer! The newspaper press denounce me as insulting the mechan cs. in demonstrating these facts! The truth is not denied. On the contrary, the Virginia papers and the Georgia press announce that associations of mechanics both States have issued a public protest against the education of slaves in the various rades, because it "degrades labor and reduces their wages!" Our opponents have not and cannot meet the argument; on the contrary, they insult us, with the Louisville Chronicle, by by the avowal that slave and free labor canno

can to those races!
I entertain no prejudices against these for-

change cost him near one hundred per cent.

less than us; or one-half of our income is lost in consequence of the distance of our articles

I give them the right hand of fellowship. I of consumption. If, then, the free farmer can live upon one hundred acres, we must have four them as freemen and equals, in a land of freedom and equality. Yes, these are the men who have built up, in a great measure, if we must have four times as much land to live here, as there, we must of necessity emigrate. But a home market can afford manures; and high price and personal supervision enauture. The Dutch, the Irish, and French, and high price and personal supervision encourage "high farming," and the lands are continually improving. Freedom gives education, education gives science in cultivation, and increased product—more leisure—more science are the development of the large and the large are the development of the large and the large are the large made Cincinnati what she is—equal to the old cities of the East in manufactures and commerce. But who are they who declaim against the large area of the large area of the large area. lands are have made Cincinnati what she is—equal to the old cities of the East in manufactures and comadmixture of blood.

But what does this argument, when analyzed.

mean? There is no Chinese wall or bands or soldiers surrounding us, to keep out these for-eigners. What! is it so terrible that the starving and diseased "Dutch, and Irish, and French, crushed by despotism in other lands, cannot stand it? It is slavery! And what these miseroble men cannot and will not bear, we, the laboring native citizens of this State, bear, and do bear!

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.] For the National Era. "THE HIGHER LAW."

Whereas Congress, by enacting the Fugitive Slave Bill, has nationalized the system of Ameri-can slavery, or man-stealing, and whereas we believe it to be the bounden duty of all Christians, in their congregated capacity, to enter the solemn protest against all iniquity and unright-eousness, and especially against this fiendish and diabolical statute—and deeply deploring the course pursued by many eminent and influential ministers of the record. course pursued by many emment and influential ministers of the gospel, in preaching obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, and enjoining on Christians, as a religious duty, to aid, abet, and assist in catching and returning fugitives to their masters; and whereas, according to the report of the Rev. G. W. Keppart, of the American Missionary Association, that the "Camp-bellites" (rightly named) "owned one hundred and one thousand slaves," and are therefore

practical man-stealers: Resolved, therefore, That we, members of th resource, therefore, That we, members of the congregation of Disciples in the village of Youngstown, Manoning county, Ohio, in full assembly met, do most cordially adopt brother Alexander Campbell's former position to American slavery or American man-stealing, as pub-ished in the Millennial Harbinger, on July 6th,

1832, page 86, which reads follows:
"Slavery, that largest, and blackest blot upor our national escutcheon—that many-headed monster—that Pandora's box—that bitter root— that blighting and blasting curse, under which so fair and so large a portion of our beloved country groans—that deadly Upas, whose breath pollutes and poisons everything within its influ-ence, is now evoking the attention of this an-cient and venerable Commonwealth, in a manner as unexpected as it is cheering and irresistible to every philanthropist, to every one who has a heart to feel, a tear to shed over human wretchedness, or a tongue to speak for degraded hu manity."

Resolved, That we reiterate the resolution

passed, adopted, and published, some years since, by our congregation, with only one dissenting voice—that American slavery, as it now exists in these United States, is morally, socially, po-litically, and religiously wrong; and we, as Chris-tians, believing it to be so, can have no fellow-

tians, believing it to be so, can have no fellowship with slavery or slaveholders.

Resolved, That we adopt the following resolutions, published in the March number of the
Millennial Harbinger, passed and approved by
the congregation of Disciples, unanimously, at
Berrien, Michigan:

1. That Christians are required by their Lord
and Master to yield a cheerful obedience to the
"powers that be," provided their laws do not
contravene the "higher law."

2. That the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by
Congress at its last session, does obviously conflict with the Divine Law in several particulars.

3. That it is not only not the duty of Chris-

education of her sons and daughters, the great State of Kentucky has not a cent in the treas-

it as of any authority over them.
4. That, choosing to "obey God rather than turing the "servant that has escaped from his master," but will feed the poor, panting fugitive, and point him to the North Star, abiding the penalty of the law.

5. That we have long borne with slavery for the sake of the Union, as Christians ought to do; but when called upon to aid and abet in perpetuating the institution, we beg to be ex-

6. That, as citizens of the United States, we will petition our National Legislature for the immediate and unconditional repeal of this oppressive law, so very repugnant to a radical principle of our political magna charta—liberty of conscience.

7. That we will discountenance all violent

measures of opposition to the said law or to any other, but will pray for our rulers, and suffer persecution at their hands with patience and forbearance, giving glory to the Lord of all.

8. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States.

9. That the Millennial Harbinger, the Christain Age, the National Era, and the Ohio Re-publican, "be requested to publish these resolutions, for the encouragement of our brethren everywhere, in their approaching sufferings for the Lord's sake."

Signed in behalf of the Church:
WM. S. GRAY, Pastor; JOHN KIRK, Bishop, JAMES CALVIN, Evangelist ; JOSEPH HARBOR, WM. HENRY HARRISON KYLE, AB'M C. REN-TON, PETER WERTS, Deacons

A large meeting of the citizens of Camillus was held in the Presbyterian church in the village of Camillus, on Tuesday evening, October 28th, to discuss the Fugitive Slave Law. D. A. Munro was called to the chair, and C.

B. Wheeler, Secretary. Rev. Mr. Miner, of Syracuse, was the chief speaker; and he succeeded, in a very forcible manner, in demonstrating the superlative wickedness of the law; showing that its attempted execution in our midst had plunged the community into a state of profound agitation; that it strikes down every right that is dear to man; and being full of unmingled and unmitigated wrong, the citizen is under no obligation obey it, but rather to resist it by all peace-The speaker very happily showed the trans

parent hypocrisy of those who are so wofully norror-stricken at disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, whilst the great majority of then are perfect Shylocks, as regards the observance of the usury laws, violate every waking hour of their lives the statute of the State against profane swearing, and set at naught the laws for the regulation of excise, without the least twinge of conscience.

Short addresses were also made by Mr. Bates of Syracuse, Rev. W. W. Williams, Deacon Thorp, and D. A. Munro. The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:
1. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is

contrary to natural justice, destructive of the constitutional rights of us all, and openly defiant towards God. 2. Resolved, That while we mean to be lawbiding citizens, we cannot and dare not obey this wicked enactment, be the consequences what they may.
3. Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-

citizens to unite with us in doing what we can at the polls, by our charities, and in other suitable ways, to secure the rights of the whole People, and to aid the persecuted and suffering. 4. Resolved, That no weapon, other than that of public opinion, is requisite to combat successfully this law.

5. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the three daily journals at forty acres, are so small compared with the im-Syracuse, and to the National Era, for publica-D. A. Munro, Chairman. C. B. Wheeler, Secretary. For the National Era.

can slavery there is, in the position of the church, a dereliction from duty as monstrous as it is mournful; and the question now before us Under his direction, the work of designing, en-Does the existence of these evils make Chris- closing, planting, and ornamenting the grounds tianity a lie? or, as it may be stated, Is Christianity failing to fulfil the design and promise begin to assume a shape which promises to lead of its Founder? This is the test question; for if Christianity is a failure, it is not from Heaven. Christianity, embracing in its creed infinite of time to rival in all the attributes of polished holiness and infinite love, propounds, as the civilization, as it now does in wealth and power, mission of its congregated believers, the Chrisian church—the inculcation of this noble creed in the hearts of a regenerated race. The church, which is but the congregation of the disciples, has then a twofold object—the promotion of the religious growth of its members, will extend the length of the building to nearly and the conversion of unbelievers.

Never, even under the eloquent exhortations of a Paul or a Cephas, has Christianity presented or claimed to present to the world the

spectacle of a perfect community of sinless men; and all too faithfully has the church fulfilled in its dark apostacies the mournful predictions of the Christ and his apostles. Bending to the great law of progress and development seen everywhere under God's government, Chrisposed that five years at least will be required tianity, in subduing the soul as in converting the world, still finds its fittest emblem the mustard seed of the parable. The children of God, like the children of men, advance to maturity by a natural though often imperceptible increase, and a large "growth in grace" lies be-tween him whom the Bible terms a "babe in Christ" and him who has reached the full stature of Christian manhood. And here, in the culturing of this growth, we find the first object for which the church was organized. It is the school in which the young convert may receive training and instruction in the science of a higher and heavenly life—the hospital where a higher and heavenly life—the hospital where the soul, enfeebled and disordered by sin, may gain health under the remedial agencies ap-pointed by the great Physician; and just as the prolonged illness of the patient who neglects to use the remedies is no proof against their effieacy, so the feeble faith and weak virtue of the Christian, who, through ignorance or inattention, neglects the "means of grace," are no valid impeachments of the sanctifying power of

Christianity.
In this aspect of the mission of the church the existence of imperfection and wrong within ts pale is evidently no proof that it is failing in its design. If it be true that those of its mem-bers who to an honest profession add an earnest practice of the precepts of Christianity, are made more humble or holy thereby, then the church is cartainly fulfilling one grand object of its organization, and Christianity is in this of its organization, and construction of its organization, and construction of fact, and would be properly anquestion of fact, and would be properly and the construction of fact, and would be properly and the construction of fact, and would be properly and the construction of fact, and the construction of

vered by an appeal to statistics; sus number regenerates souls, or tells the exact increase of godliness in the land. He, however, who honestly seeks to know the truth in the case, may form no very uncertain judgment of the efficiency of the church by comparing its position on great moral and reform questions with the position of the masses of unconverted men, and by noticing its influence upon the character of the nations amongst whom it exsts in most purity.

Even in anti-slavery sentiment the American

thurch, with all its culpable ignorance and time-serving, is far in advance of the masses that bend at the beck of the great political leaders of the North, and many of its best minleaders of the North, and many of its best ministers hold prominent place amidst the sternest and purest friends of human freedom. The history of civilization, and the historical development of the great principles of humanity and right, are triumphant proofs of the living and divine energy of that Christianity which, even in its darkest days, has confessedly been the nurse, the alma mater, of liberty and law.

It is but fair to remark that much—nay, most—of the wrong charged against the church most—of the wrong charged against the church of Christ should be placed to the account of the false and hypocritical members who, too often,

false and hypocritical members who, too often, gain a place and power at its altars.

Without palliating for a moment the "sins of the church," justice requires the remark that the seemingly slow growth of religion in the church does not lie with more force against

*This article, which should immediately have followed No. 1, published in the Era of September 4, has been delayed by the severe and protracted illness of the writer.

time occupied in their development does against all the great movements of Providence. The power that can unfold the acorn into an oak could surely build an oak at once; and in God's purpose, rather than in his lack of power, must be sought the reason that the Christian soul is permitted to linger so long a nidst the weak-

esses of a religious adolescence.

But the church has another mission besides the spiritual nurture of its membership. Christianity is God's plan of reforming an erring race, and the church is the grand human agency He has appointed to the work. In bid ding it preach the Gospel through the world, esus commissioned the church as the eternal foe of every human error and wrong, and as the powerful propaganda of truth and right-

ples, must be found, if anywhere, a plausible objection against Christianity; for a church coldly refusing to its verdict of solemn condemnation against the Heaven-defying and soul-destroying evils of war and slavery must seem in flat rebellion against the divine mandate that bids it forth to proclaim "peace and good-will" among men. Resting the defence of Christianity, as far as respects its sanctifying power, upon the few hinted rather than developed arguments above, we defer to another article the question as to its efficiency as a scheme of reform.

Granted that the church is promoting, how-

ever feebly, piety and purity in the hearts of true members, is it meeting in any measure the divine promise or requirement, or exhibiting divine power, in reforming the mighty wrongs that prevail amongst the human race? Such is the question before us; and in its proper answer lies the sufficient reply to the taunts that so often ring in our ears.

More than one thousand emigrant wagon passed through Indianapolis during last week, all bound West. The number of emigrants this eason has been greatly augmented in comsequence of the passage of the county land bill.

Many an old soldier, who has been a tenant all his life, is now enabled to become a freeholder and be a free man indeed. Others by this neans have secured homes for their children. and who are now flocking by thousands to cultivate these fertile, but hitherto unproductive lands. May the blessings of Heaven go with them, and may they multiply and repler ish the earth.—State Sentinel, October 18.

A WITTY TRUTH .- The celebrated Dr. John on said that an epigram's truth was generally sacrificed to point: but we insert below a cas in which truth adds point to the sentiment. At celebration of the last 4th of July, in Paris, by a number of Americans, the following was one of the toasts given at the banquet: "The cartridge-box, the ballot-box, and the band-box—the external, the internal, and the eternal preservatives of republicanism.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette IMPROVEMENT IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, October, 12, 1851.

In no city of the Union are so many splendid

works of public improvement in progress as in Washington. From the foundation of the Gov-ernment, the public grounds at the national ernment, the public grounds at the national capital have been grossly neglected. They were originally of noble extent, but have suffered at various times mutilation and encroach-ments which have detracted alike from their area and their symmetry. The only attempts at embellishment, leaving visible and perma nent traces, have been confined until very recent ly to grading and planting the two small parks adjoining the Capitol, and overlooked by the east and west fronts of that structure. These quares, comprising together not more than as to have an air of meanness and scantiness They are, however, well arranged, and planted with specimens of American forest trees; and no more beautiful and appropriate ornaments could have been selected for the purpose. But there celebrated in the world's history. The enlargement of the Capitol is going

eight hundred feet. The foundations are brought on all sides almost to the level of the ground, and in some places are above it. The ork is done in the most faithful and substantial manner. The walls are eight feet thick. The stone lime, brick, and all other materials, to complete it, and that its cost will be at least \$3,000,000. Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, is the architect, and Samuel Strong, of New York, the building superintendent. The outside of the new wings to the Capitol will consist of the best white marble which the

country affords. There was never an instance of more wretched and short-sighted parsimony than in using on the fine public buildings here the miserable, coarse, and cheap sandstone which abounds in this neighborhood. Every edifice of any pretension at the seat of Govern-ment, except the Smithsonian Institute and the General Post Office, is built of it. The cost of the paint consumed in preserving this material from the action of the weather, is about equal o the expense of erecting new walls once in thirty years. The Patent Office, with its beautiful portico in imitation of the Parthenon, has received a coat this summer, which assimi-lates the brown stone of the body of the building to the marble addition which is now nearly completed. When the entire structure is finished, it will present an imposing front to the south of nearly five hundred feet, and will occupy a quadrangle of about that extent by three undred feet. It will be perhaps the most spacious building for public purposes on the ontinent. The National Monument, also of white mar-

ble, has attained the height of between ninety and a hundred feet. It was commenced in the summer of 1848, and is therefore progressing at the rate of about thirty feet a year. It is much to be apprehended that this enterprise will fail for want of funds. At the present rate of progress, however, it would require twenty years to carry the shaft to its destined elevation, but as the work was commenced with a fund of \$50,000, which is now exhausted, it appears that the annual collections are not suffi-cient to defray the cost of bulding even at that moderate pace. I may add, that unless the temple to be reared around the base of the shaft, and which forms a part of the design of the monument, possesses some merit superior to any discernible in the obelisk now going up, posterity will have no particular cause to regre the failure of this generation to complete the work. Not the least of the improvements which are

giving a new aspect to the town are the grace-ful and handsome iron bridges which span the unsightly canal that traverses the city from east to west. They are built by the corporation, but probably paid for by Uncle Sam.

Nor are the evidences of the prosperity of the Federal city, arising from the wealth and thrift of its citizens, less conspicuous than those resulting from the liberal expenditures of a powerful and opulent Government. In all quarters, new buildings on an extensive and even magnificent scale are in course of construction. The largest of these is the fine hotel of the Brothers Brown, the white marble front of which, nearly three hundred feet long, is a noble ornament to Pennsylvania avenue. It is five stories in height, and is ornamented with a line of balusters, in the style of a parapet, which increases the pleasing effect of the whole. Corcoran & Riggs, the wealthy bankers, have made contracts for building several fine dwelling houses, which rival in

gether of migratory elements were not pleasant features of the growing city, and a large but at the same time light and airy station house has

been constructed It is evident that the political capital of the United States is destined to become the centre of fashion and luxury for the Union; and as it is now the point from which emanate laws that are respected throughout the greater part of North America, another generation may look to it with the deference which only Paris has commanded in past time, for those decrees that regulate the amenities of life, and warm into life those arts and elegancies which are the distinctive traits of civilization.

A. M. GANGEWER. Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

Alterney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

A TIENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
Pav, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References.— Hon. S. P. Chase Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lanosater, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
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K. J. POWERS.

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Dr. J. C. Ayea. physicians and friends thought to be incurable Consump-

Sin: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and p.le, my eyes were sunken and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapid y failing, and in such distress for breath that but little hope of my recover, could be entertained. While in this situation a friend of mine (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pecton al, which I fried more to gratify him than from any expertation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, a d I soon found my health much improved. Now, in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours &c.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

JAMES GODFREY.

T. Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggiste generally throughout the United States and Canada. Aug. 7—3m

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L. Ellsworth and Hon. Eduand Burke, late Commissioners
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